SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

Tranſlation of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinico, dated May 27th, 1780.

"I Shall only engage your attention with an account of the movements of the naval forces in theſe ſeas ſince the date of my laſt letter. The 9th inſtant the French fleet appeared in the channel of St. Lucia, when the enemy immediately got under way from Gras Iſlet, and the next day after doubled the Point Saline.

"The Count de Guichen then tacked about and ſteered eaſtward, which was a ſkilful manœuvre in order to draw the enemy at a diſtance from any retreat, in caſe he ſhould find them inclined to hazard an engagement. The 11th, as ſoon as the two fleets had nearly joined, the Count offered battle to the enemy, who choſe to decline it that day, as well as every other, ſucceſſively until the 14th when there was a ſkirmiſh of about an hour with our Vanguard, the Engliſh manœuvering in order get to windward; our Admiral having immediately tacked about to bring the reſt of his ſhips to engage, the enemy fled with all ſails out.

"The 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, paſſed away in different manœuvres, without being ever able to bring them to action: But the 19th when our fleet was bearing down on them, in the form of a Half-Moon, they imagined they might attack the Van and Rear guard with advantage, and that the Centre could not poſſibly bring itſelf to bear; the engagement then commenced, and laſted from one o'clock till five in the evening; the enemy gave way on all ſides, and when our fleet bore down on them, they fled with the greateſt precipitation, and were purſued untill night cloſed the ſcene. The next day nothing appearing in view, the Count de Guichen ſteered his courſe for this Iſland, being in great want of proviſions and wood.

"The fleet will be repaired as ſoon as poſſible, which I imagine will take about fifteen days; our ſhips of 64 have ſuffered the moſt, the fire of the enemy being moſtly levelled at them, and they were oppoſed to thoſe of much ſuperior force; ſix of the Engliſh fleet have got into St. Lucia ſo diſabled as to be incapable of putting to ſea this campaign, Rodney with the remainder, it is thought, has taken refuge at Barbadoes; Admiral Rowley had his thigh carried away in the laſt engagement; and the eldeſt ſon of the Count de Guichen, had his leg ſhattered to pieces, our loſs in the two combats does not exceed 150 men killed and wounded; that of the enemy, from many corroborating circumſtances, muſt have greatly ſurpaſſed it.

"The Engliſh worked their ſhips to great advantage, but they did not fight as well as they manœuvered, ſeveral of their officers are under arreſt for cowardice—Not one of our corps has been ſtigmatiſed by ſo baſe an imputation.

"The formidable preparations which were making at Breſt, and which we expected were to have reinforced us here, we are now certain, are deſtined for America, Monſ. de Ternay, to whom is committed the command of this expedition, was to ſail from Breſt the 15th of April, with 10 ſhips of the line and 12000 troops, commanded by Monſ. de Rochambeau, who on their arrival are to act in concert with the Americans.

"June 3. A Spaniſh frigate that ſailed from Cadiz the 1ſt of May, arrived here to day—orders were given for 20 ſhips of the line to hold themſelves in readineſs for ſea, and the General who had embarked on board the Iphegene, in order to viſit the Iſlands of St. Vincents and Grenada, and reinforce thoſe important garriſons, has defered his voyage, and has given orders to diſſembark the troops that were deſtined for that purpoſe.

"A Spaniſh fleet conſiſting of 12 ſhips of the line, four fifties, and ſix frigates with upwards of 100 tranſports are announced, and the frigate that arrived with the diſpatches, left them but 200 leagues to windward.

"I am of opinion that with this formidable confederated force, an attack will immediately be made at St. Lucia, and that our operations will be continued until the ſeaſon of the hurricane months, when the conjoined forces will fall down on Jamaica, the reduction of which is a capital object with the Spaniards.

"This powerful diverſion in the iſlands, with the conſiderable ſuccour that Monſ. de Ternay will carry to reinforce the American army, muſt greatly derange the projects and alarm the fears of our enemies. After finiſhing the intended operations in theſe ſeas, the whole of our force may unite together, form a junction with yours, and drive the Engliſh from every poſſeſſion they hold in the Thirteen United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt character at St. Pierre, Martinique, to his friend in this city, dated June 4, 1780.

"Yeſterday a Spaniſh frigate arrived here, and informs us of the near approach of a Spaniſh fleet, which is expected will be in our bay in ten or twelve days. This fleet conſiſts of 12 ſhips of the line, 6 frigates, and 14 large merchantmen, armed by the King, from 50 to 56 guns each, with 12,000 land forces, 900 gunners and miners, a large quantity of heavy artillery, ammunition, &c. It is thought this expedition will fall on Jamaica. I have this from the Commander of the Spaniſh frigate, not by hearſay, therefore you may depend on it.

"A lugger is alſo arrived here in 33 days from Cadiz, and informs us, that Count D'Eſtaing who commands the Combined fleets, being on board the Terrible, of 110 guns, with ſix ſhips of the line, going from Toulon to Breſt, took the Cumberland of 74, two 50 gun ſhips, and 12 tranſports, which had lately ſailed from Minorca."

Extract of a letter from ROBERT PORTER, of London, found on board of a prize, to Capt. GEORGE BEAVEN, dated London, Sept. 28, 1779.

"Mind all my inſtructions, be honeſt, ſober and careful; ſhould you meet with any ſmall veſſel, either Americans, French or Spaniards, you may take them, though you have no commiſſion. I know veſſels that has done ſo, and the King made the owner and crew a preſent of two thirds of the prize money; but you muſt not ſay I told you to do ſo; it muſt be a thing you do of your own will. I hope the Governor will be ready to go on board immediately. I am your's &c."

Intelligence from the Southward.

"Sir Henry Clinton's proclamation, dated Charleſtown, June 3, 1780, has rendered us eſſential ſervice, for it obliges the inhabitants of the interior parts of the country to take a deciſive part, notwithſtanding the parcles that many of them had ſigned, whilſt it enables us to diſcriminate between our friends and foes, and puts arms into the hands of hundreds who were loſt to the common cauſe. The ſtorm which has burſt over our heads, and which ſeemed big with impending ruin, begins already to give way to fairer proſpects, and already we are recovering from the ſhock which the loſs of Charleſtown gave us. The enemy, who threatened nothing leſs than the conqueſt and deſolation of North as well as of South Carolina, have retreated from Camden, and recroſſed Santee river, on their return towards Charleſtown; they were no doubt informed, that Governor Rutledge had halted at Charlottee, where he was joined by a reſpectable body of militia, and the State troops from Virginia; that General Caſwell, with the North-Carolina militia, and the horſe under Colonels White, Waſhington and Horry, who were in part remounted, joined by Colonel Armand's corps, were advancing; that the firſt diviſion of the Mary and and Delaware lines were near Saliſbury; and that the Baron de Kalb had long left Peterſburgh with the remainder. Their accounts of Tarlton's ſucceſs, though publiſhed by authority, are yet ſhamefully exaggerated; that Col. Beaufort was defeated, and that he loſt two pieces of cannon, is undoubted; but it is no leſs ſo, that he twice repulſed the enemy's cavalry; that his men did not give way till the cavalry, no longer venturing to attack him were manœuvering to ſurround his ſmall party, whilſt a far ſuperior body of infantry advanced to attack him in front; and that his whole loſs, in killed and wounded, did not amount to more than 80."

Saturday laſt returned from a cruiſe, the brig Fair American, Capt. Decature, and brought in with her the ſhip Eleanora, Captain Ponſonby, the brig Three Siſters, Captain Redſhaw, both from South-Carolina, for New-York, and the ſchooner Secretary, retaken from the Refugees.

Two veſſels retaken from the Picaroons, who are cruizing in our bay and Cheſapeake, the week paſt are ſent into Egg-Harbour.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the ſame day, for the trial of the brig or veſſel called the *Three Siſters*, burthen about 300 tons, Thomas Redſhaw late maſter, taken at ſea on her late intended voyage from Charleſtown to New-York, ſent into this port, and libelled againſt as prize by Stephen Decatur, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the end and intent that the owner or owners or any perſon concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame brig ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c. *By order of the Judge,*

June 26. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open the Skinners Shop of the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Front ſtreet, next door to Mr. Jacob Vanſciver, in the Northern Liberties, in the night, and ſtole between thirty and forty DEERSKINS, the ſkins is not quite finiſhed; they took alſo a pairing knife and pumice ſtone, with an intent to finiſh them, as is imagined. Whoever apprehends the thief or thiefs, ſo that the owner may have his ſkins again, and the thief or thiefs be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges paid by

June 24. GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

WANTED Immediately,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, ſuch an one coming well recommended, may hear of a good place by applying to the Printer.

All kinds of CLOCKS & WATCHES MADE OR REPAIRED BY

White & William Matlack,

The South ſide of Market-ſtreet near Fourth-ſtreet.

THOSE who will pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved in the cheapeſt and beſt manner.

They Likewiſe BUY or SELL new or old CLOCKS and WATCHES.

Philadelphia, June 27.

June 24.

THIS is to give notice to all Seamen, Landſmen, Mariners, &c. who have abſconded from the brig Holker, without leave of their Officers, are to appear on board ſaid brig, on or before the 28th of this inſtant (June) or their ſhares will be forfeited agreeable to the articles.

M. LAWLER.

June 24.

Five HALF JOES Reward, or the Exchange.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Hill Town townſhip, Bucks county, laſt Thurſday afternoon the 22d inſt. (June) a Negroe man named NED, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a tanner; he had on and took with him a tow linen ſhirt and trowſers, a pair of ſhoes without buckles; and is ſuppoſed to have taken a Gold Watch, made in London, No. 157. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Tanner.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others, are deſired not to harbour him.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1780.

THE Copartnerſhip between LANG and CLAYTON is diſſolved. Capt. Lang is authorized to ſettle all the Copartnerſhip accompts.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward,

STRAYED or ſtolen the 31ſt May, from off the Commons of this city, one Sorrel MARE, 12 hands high, about 12 years old, branded on the near buttock A. white main and tail, hurt on the back by the ſaddle, ſhod before.

Alſo a Bay MARE, Strayed or Stolen the 20th inſt. about fourteen hands high, four years old, neither brand nor mark, a ſhort ſwitch tail, long mane, a little bone ſticks out on the under jaw, ſhod all round, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid Mares, ſhall receive the above reward, or One Hundred Dollars for either of them, and reaſonable expences paid by William Morriſon in Spruce ſtreet near Fourth ſtreet, or Hugh M'Cahan in Second ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market.

June 26.

TO BE SOLD,

A quantity of good

TURPENTINE,

For Caſh only.

Enquire of Benjamin G. Eyre.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Capt. PATRICK BARRY, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted.

JOHN BARRY, Adminiſtrator.

May 24.

June 22, 1780.

ALL Perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of Auguſtine Neiſſer (Clock and Watch maker) deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to SAMUEL MECHLIN, Tanner in Germantown, or GEORGE SCHLOSSER in Philadelphia, that they may be ſettled, and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle likewiſe in three months time from this date, or their accounts will be put in an Attorneys hand to ſue for it.

SAMUEL MECHLIN.

GEORGE SCHLOSSER.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from General Washington, dated Whippany, June 25, 1780.

THE conduct of the enemy, giving us reason to suspect a design against West-Point, on the 21st the army, except two brigades and the horse, (left under the command of General Greene to cover the country and our flores) was put in motion to proceed slowly towards Pompton. On the 22d it arrived at Rockaway Bridge, about 11 miles from Morristown. The day following, the enemy moved in force from Elizabeth-town towards Springfield They were opposed with great conduct and spirit, by Major Generals Greene and Dickinson with the Continental troops and such of the militia as were assembled: But with their superiority in numbers, they of course gained Springfield. Having burnt the village, they retired the same day to their former position. In the night they abandoned it, crossed over to Staten-Island, and took up their bridge. I beg leave to refer Congress to General Greene's report for particulars.

The enemy have not made their incursions into this State, without loss. Ours has been small. The militia deserve every thing that can be said on both occasions. They flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to any thing I have seen in the course of the war.

The enclosed REPORT from Major General GREENE is as follows:

Springfield, June 24, 1780.

SIR,

I have been too busily employed, until the present moment, to lay before your Excellency the transactions of yesterday.

The enemy advanced from Elizabeth-Town about five in the morning, said to be about five thousand infantry, with a large body of cavalry and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery. Their march was rapid and compact. They moved in two columns, one on the main road leading to Springfield, the other on the Vauxhall road. Major Lee with the horse and pickets opposed the right column, and Col. Dayton with his regiment the left, and both gave as much opposition as could have been expected from so small a force. Our troops were so extended, to guard the different roads leading to the several passes over the mountain, that I had scarcely time to collect them at Springfield, and make the necessary dispositions before the enemy appeared before the town; when a cannonade commenced between their advance and our artillery, posted for the defence of the bridge. The enemy continued manœuvering in our front for upwards of two hours, which induced me to believe they were attempting to gain our flanks. My force was small, and from the direction of the roads, my situation was critical. I disposed of the troops in the best manner I could, to guard our flanks, secure a retreat, and oppose the advance of their columns. Col. Angell with his regiment, and several small detachments, and one piece of artillery, was posted to secure the bridge in front of the town.—Col. Shrieve's regiment was drawn up at the second bridge, to cover the retreat of those posted at the first, Major Lee with his dragoons and the pickets, commanded by Captain Walker, was posted at Littles-bridge, on the Vauxhall road; and Col. Ogden was detached to support him. The remainder of General Maxwell's and Stark's brigades were drawn up on the high grounds at the mill. The militia were on the flanks. Those under the command of General Dickinson, made a spirited attack upon one of the enemy's flanking parties, but his force was too small to push the advantage he had gained.

While the enemy were making demonstrations to their left, their right column advanced on Major Lee. The bridge was disputed with great obstinacy, and the enemy must have received very considerable injury, but by fording the river, and gaining the point of the hill, they obliged the Major with his party, to give up the pass. At this instant of time, their left column began the attack on Col. Angell; the action was severe and lasted about forty minutes, when superior numbers overcome obstinate bravery, and forced our troops to retire over the second bridge, there the enemy were warmly received by Col. Shrieve's regiment, but as they advanced in great force, with a large train of artillery, he had orders to join the brigade.

As the enemy continued to press our left on the Vauxhall road, which led directly into our rear, and would have given them the most important pass; and finding our front too extensive to be effectually secured by so small a body of troops, I thought it most adviseable to take post upon the first range of hills in the rear of Bryant's tavern, where the roads are brought so near to a point, that succour might readily be given from one to the other. This enabled me to detach Col. Webbs regiment, commanded by Lieut Col. Huntington, and Col. Jacksons regiment with one piece of artillery, which entirely checked the advance of the enemy on our left, and secured that pass.

Being thus advantageously posted, I was in hopes the enemy would have attempted to gain the heights, but discovering no disposition in them for attacking us, and seeing them begin to fire the houses in town, detachments were ordered out on every quarter, to prevent their burning buildings not immediately under the command of their cannon and musketry. In a few minutes they had set fire to almost every house in town, and began their retreat. Captain Davis with a detatchment of 120 men, several smaller parties, with a large body of militia, fell upon their rear and flanks, and kept up a continual fire upon them, till they entered Elizabeth Town, which place they reached about Sun set, Stack's brigade was immediately put in motion, on the first appearance of a retreat, which was so precipitate that they were not able to overtake them.

The enemy continued at Elizabeth Town Point until twelve o'clock at night, and then began to cross their troops to Staten Island, by six this morning they had totally evacuated the Point and removed their bridge. Major Lee fell in with their rear guard, but they were so covered by their works, that little or no injury could be done them. He made some Refugees prisoners, and took some Tories which they abandoned to expedite their retreat.

I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency, that the troops who were engaged, behaved with great coolness and intrepidity, and the whole of them discovered an impatience to be brought into action. The good order and discipline which they exhibited in all their movements do them the highest honour. The artillery under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Forest was well served. I have only to regret the loss of Capt. Lt. Thompson, who fell at the side of his piece by a cannon ball.

It is impossible to fix with certainty the enemy's loss, but as there was much close firing, and our troops advantageously posted, they must have suffered very considerably.

I herewith inclose your Excellency a return of our killed wounded and missing, which I am happy to find is much less than I had reason to expect from the heavy fire they sustained.

I am at a loss to determine what was the object of the enemy's expedition: If it was to injure the troops under my command, or to penetrate further into the country, they were frustrated. If the destruction of this place, it was a disgraceful one. I lament that our force was too small to save the town from ruin. I wish every American could have been a spectator, they would have felt for the sufferers, and joined to revenge the injury.

I cannot close this letter without acknowledging the particular services of Lieut. Col. Barber, who acted as Dep. Adj. General, and distinguished himself by his activity in assisting to make the necessary dispositions.

I have the honor to be, &c.

N. GREENE,
Major General.

His Excellency General Washington.

There were a number of prisoners made, but as they went on to Morris I had no return of them.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the action of the 23d of June, 1780.—Springfield.

Artillery. Killed: 1 Captain, 2 Serjeants. Wounded: 2 Matrosses.

Angell's Regt. Killed: 1 Serjeant, 5 rank and file. Wounded: 1 Captain, 3 Subs, 3 Serjeants, 25 rank and file. Missing: 3 rank and file.

Shreve's Regt. Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 1 Serjeant, 2 rank and file. Missing: 2 rank and file.

Dayton's Regt. Killed: 2 rank and file. Wounded: 1 Sub 6 rank and file. Missing: 4 rank and file.

Spencer's Regt. Wounded: 1 Serjeant.

Lee's Detachment. Killed: 1 rank and file. Wounded: 4 rank and file.

Total. Killed: 1 Captain, 3 Serjeants, 9 rank and file. Wounded. 1 Captain, 4 Subs, 5 Serjeants, 37 rank and file, 2 Matrosses. Missing: 9 rank and file.

The return of Davis's detachment I could not get, he having marched off the next morning after the action. The return of the militia I cannot get: They had none killed, but about twelve wounded.

(Signed) F. BARBER, Lt. Col.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, begun on Monday the 26th ult. at Chester, for the county of Chester, before the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Chief Justice, John Evans and George Bryan, Esquires, Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

John Smith and Robert Smith, as principals; John Burnet and William Hughes as accessories after the fact, were indicted for the murder of William Boyd, late Collector of taxes, in Concord Township, upon trial the two former were convicted, and condemned to be hanged, upon the fullest evidence, but the others acquitted; Burnet, however, was bound to his good behaviour during the war, as a disaffected person. William Smith of Concord, father of the murderers, and Hannah his wife, were tried for a joint assault on Thomas Taylor, jun. another Collector of taxes, in the execution of his duty, William was found guilty, fined 500l. and bound to his good behaviour during the war. James Steel and George M'Kortle, charged with uttering counterfeit money, knowing it to be such, being tried, were acquitted. Steel was ordered to be sent to York-Town, to answer an indictment there for a like offence.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THERE never was a public spirited measure yet entered into at any time or place that did not excite the envy of little minds, and the opposition of the ignorant. Some find fault as an excuse for their own want of merit and spirit. They, forsooth, do not like such a measure because they have not hearts to promote it.

I could not help being led to these reflections on hearing that two or three persons (whose contrivances will never set the river on fire) were making their remarks on the proposal of the merchants and others of this city, for raising a Bank to the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds hard money, for the immediate purpose of supplying the army. It is done, say they, to lessen the dignity of government. But I wish to ask such persons what they suppose the dignity of government consists in, and what sort of a figure the dignity of government in England or any other country would cut in time of war if left unassisted by the aids of individuals or collective bodies of them? Is not the Bank of England an aid to government? Do not it lend its credit to government; and is it not the same with every established Company in that country? Are not the voluntary subscriptions of the city of London and other places, to give additional bounties to seamen and recruits, aids to government? Have not whole regiments been raised even by individuals as aids to government? Is the revenue of any country in Europe equal to the immediate expences of war, without being aided by the extra credit of public spirited men? And do not all these aids by tending to the support, tend likewise to the dignity of government. For what constitutes the dignity of government but the attachment of the country to its measures, and a cheerful determination to exert every endeavour to carry them into effect? In short, all voluntary aids are so many honours to government. They are honors likewise to those who do them; and at this particular time when the Treasuries are drained by demands on one hand, and weakened by the the depreciation on the other, and require a respite from expence, that the monies collecting in may accumulate. Such voluntary aids are of the utmost service, and truly deserving the highest applause.

C. S.

IN CONGRESS,
JUNE 28th, 1780.

WHEREAS Congress, on the eighteenth day of April last, resolved in the words following, viz. "That Congress will, as soon as may be, make such provision for discharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to these United States, on Loan-Office Certificates, as that the holders of them shall sustain no loss thereon, by any depreciation of the Bills Loaned, subsequent to the respective dates of the said Certificates:" Therefore

Resolved, That the principal of all Loans, that have been made to these United States, shall finally be discharged, by paying the full current value of the Bills when Loaned, which payments shall be made in Spanish Milled Dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment:

That the value of the Bills when Loaned, shall be ascertained, for the purpose above mentioned, by computing thereon a progressive rate of depreciation, commencing with the first day of September, 1777, and continuing to the eighteenth day of March, 1780, in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter stated, assuming the depreciation at the several periods to be as follows, viz.

On the first day of March, 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the said Bills, for one Spanish Milled dollar; on the first of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the first of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter; on the first day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the eighteenth day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter:

That the principal of all certificates that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last, shall be discharged at the rate of one Spanish Milled Dollar, or the current exchange thereof in other money at the time of payment, for forty dollars of the said Bills of Credit, received on Loan:

That the principal of all Certificates that shall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congress, be discharged at the same rate and in the same manner as those that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last.

That the interest on all Loan-Office Certificates at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed on the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be discharged annually, in like manner as the principal, until the principal shall be paid: Provided nevertheless, that the same interest and mode of payment on Certificates taken out before the first day of March, 1778, shall be continued as at present, until the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be ready to be discharged.

Ordered, That the Board of Treasury prepare the proper tables for direction of the Commissioners of the Continental Loan Offices in the several States, in paying off the principal and interest of loans, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

MR. DUNLAP,

By an Act of Congress, passed a few days ago, the value of Loan-Office Certificates is fixed at the end of every six months, from the 1st of September 1777, to the 18th of March 1780. The Loan-Officers, in the respective States, will be furnished with tables shewing the value of Certificates taken out on any day before the 18th of March last; but as there is reason to fear, that there may be designing men ready to take immediate and unjust advantage of the people who hold Certificates of an early date, by purchasing them much below their real worth, I have sent you a table which shews their value in hard money monthly. This, if attended to, will prevent any *great* frauds, and I, therefore, request you will insert it in your Saturdays paper.

T G.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

Value of One Thousand Continental Dollars in Specie, on the first day of every month, agreeable to late Resolutions of Congress.

		Hard Dollars.		Tenths of a Dol.
1777.	September 1st,	1000		
	October	911	and	4
	November	828		1
	December	754		8
1778.	January	685		8
	February	623		1
	March	571		4
	April	497		1
	May	434		5
	June	378		0
	July	330		3
	August	287		3
	September	250		1
	October	215		2
	November	183		5
	December	157		7
1779.	January	134		8
	February	115		2
	March	100		0
	April	90		6
	May	82		3
	June	74		5
	July	67		7
	August	61		3
	September	55		5
	October	49		2
	November	43		5
	December	38		6
1780.	January	34		0
	February	30		0
	March	26		8
	March 18th	25		0

Philadelphia, June 27, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Chamber of the Commissioners of Accounts, at the Treasury Board of the United States, are open, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 until 6 o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RAMSEY, Clk.

PARIS, March 20.

THE Miniſter of the Marine ordered yeſterday to be publiſhed at the Exchange, that the King's ſhip the Tonnant, commanded by Commodore M. de Barras St. Laurent, with the frigates the Nymphè and the Active, which ſailed from Cape St. Francois for St. Domingo, with 59 merchantmen under their convoy, are ſafely arrived in the Bay of Concale; and at the departure of the Courier who brought the news theſe ſhips were preparing to ſail for their reſpective deſtinations, viz. Bourdeaux, Rochefort and Nantz. This news has cauſed the more joy here, as this is the firſt merchant fleet that, ſince the preſent war, has arrived in our ports without any accident; and that beſides it is valued at 25 millions of livres. We alſo learn, that M. de Graſſe had convoyed this fleet from St. Domingo to a certain latitude, with the Robuffe, the Sphinx and the Amphion, and afterwards taken the road to Martinico, to join the ſquadron there.

Amſterdam, March 27. The laſt letters from Berlin adviſe, it was currently reported, that the Count de Panin, Miniſter of State to the Empreſs of all the Ruſſias, was at the point of death; and ſome of theſe letters ſay, that he is actually dead. They add, that if this news proves true, a change in the actual ſyſtem of the Court of Ruſſia, may be the reſult.

LONDON, March 31.

Extract of a letter from Sunderland, March 25.

"Lord North's tax upon coals has alarmed the people of this country exceedingly; the Scotch already lay hold of a great part of this trade, which from the price of labour, and other circumſtances, they are enabled to carry on with much greater advantages than we do here; and we foreſee this tax will throw the chief of it into their hands, ſo that we may ſoon lay up. We hope, however, by petition, to have ſome relief at laſt, that the Scotch may feel the burthen equally with us, which ſurely cannot be thought unjuſt or improper."

The counties which have agreed to petitions upon the preſent enormous expenditure of the public money, the dangerous influence of the Crown, and the ſhameful corruption of Parliament, are the following, with the dates when each county meeting was held.

1779.			
County of York	Dec. 3	Wilts	Jan. 26
1780.		Dorſet —	27
		Devon —	28
Middleſex	Jan. 7	Norfolk —	29
Cheſter —	13	Berks —	31
Hertford —	17	Bucks	Feb. 26
Suſſex —	20	Nottingham —	28
Huntingdon —	20	Kent —	March 4
Surrey —	21	Northumberland	8
Cumberland —	22	Suffolk —	14
Bedford —	24	Hereford —	11
Eſſex —	24	Cambridge —	25
Glouceſter -	25	Derby -	30
Someſet -	25		

The firſt Meeting of the Delegates, was March 11, 1780.

The cities and towns which have agreed upon ſimilar petitions, are, London, Weſtminſter, York, Briſtol, Cambridge, Nottingham, Newcaſtle, Reading, and Bridgewater.

The counties which have not agreed upon petitions, are, Weſtmoreland, Durham, Lancaſhire, Salop, Staffordſhire, Lincoln, Leiceſter, Warwick, Oxford, Worceſter, Cornwall, and Rutland. Hants agreed to a petition, but appointed no Committee; and Northampton agreed to inſtruct their Members on the points of the petition.

The following motion Mr. Yelverton, the celebrated Iriſh orator, is expected to make very ſoon in the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, viz. "That leave be given to bring a bill declaratory of the rights of Ireland, ſo far as they are concerned in Poyning's act, and the mode purſued in England of paſſing Iriſh bills;" the intention of which is to cut off entirely the ſuperiority of the Engliſh to the Iriſh legiſlature.

It is a fact, that Lord Buckingham has written expreſsly for orders in what manner to combat Mr. Yelverton's motion, which will be ſupported by a great body of the Oppoſition there, and orders are gone back to make every poſſible effort to defeat the deſign.

The meeting at York laſt Tueſday was as numerous, as that which was held in December laſt. Sir George Savile, in ſtrong, clear, and manly terms, explained the ſituation of this unhappy country, by producing a ſtate of the public debts, the manner of keeping the great national accounts, the apparent abuſes in the expenditure of public money, together with liſts of places, penſions, &c. Sir George at the ſame time produced authorities and documents in full proof of what he advanced. He further ſtated, that from the very aſſertions of the Miniſtry themſelves and their aſſociates, as well in Parliament, as in their writings, there was little hope that the war in which we are now engaged, could poſſibly be at an end before the total ruin of the kingdom ſhould be likely to be effected. There were ſeveral ſpeakers upon the occaſion, and the whole buſineſs was conducted with great unanimity; but the limits of our paper will not allow us to ſay more at this time, only that we are happy to be informed, that the reſolution, relative to the American war, met with the warmeſt approbation and aſſent of the whole Aſſembly.

It is imagined by ſome people, that if the Eaſt India Company do not ſoon make an application to government for a renewal of their charter, the Miniſter will bring in a bill to reſtrain their dividend on the capital ſtock. From what has been done in the affairs of government, nothing, however wrong, injurious, or rediculous, can ſurpriſe, but ſtill ſuch a wanton deprivation of private property we cannot ſuppoſe will be adopted.

There is no Commander as yet appointed for the channel ſervice, and Sir Charles Hardy, we hear, has declined re-aſſuming that command, on account of the reſtrictive orders he was under laſt year.

A fact!—The hoſpital of the grand army in North-America, was about two years ago repreſented to be in ſome confuſion for want of a Superintendant General. A gentleman, who had the direction of that buſineſs in the laſt war in America, and had acquitted himſelf with great credit and honor, was appointed to this office and even knighted, in order to give him conſideration and reſpect in his new and arduous undertaking. This gentleman in 1778, received three pounds per day, and yet has never been ſent out of the kingdom.

We hear that the colliers of Newcaſtle, &c. intended backing their petition to Parliament againſt the intended tax upon coals, by a perſonal application in Downing ſtreet, as they think it very hard that the Miniſter cannot be content with taxing every thing upon earth, but, like a mole, he muſt now work under ground.

A correſpondent obſerves, that a triennial Parliament is as great a degradation from the unqueſtionable right of the people, to ſhort and frequent Parliaments, as a ſeptennial Parliament; and truſts that the high ſpirit of the people will now be univerſally exerted in obtaining annual Parliaments. And then ſee if any Adminiſtration dare go the lengths that the preſent Junto have done, in degrading, impoveriſhing, and oppreſſing the country, by the means of corruption and deception. Annual Parliaments would prove the radical cure of all political diſeaſes.

An honeſt Whig, who highly approves all the reſolves of the Delegates, and their Memorial, was not a little mortified at a paſſage in their circular letter, which is evidently a great falling off from that neceſſary, manly ſpirit and firmneſs, which is conſpicuous in all their former proceedings. Annual Parliaments are the right of the ſubject, and the people ought to have them in preference to thoſe of a longer duration; he admoniſhes therefore all parties to aſſociate upon that ground immediately, if they mean to ſave the country, and let no party prejudices or acts of timidity deter the people from ſo eſſential a purſuit, for all other attempts will fall ſhort of effectually deſtroying that monſter, Corruption, and it will be fruitleſs to attempt any ſort of reformation till annual Parliaments are reſtored.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *Morning Chronicle and London Advertiſer*, of Saturday, April the firſt, has the following paragraphs.

YESTERDAY a Seſſions of the High Court of Admiralty, was held at Juſtice-Hall, in the Old Bailey, before Sir James Marriot, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Lord Mansfield. When John Williams and James Stonehouſe were tried for piratically and feloniouſly cauſing and making a revolt on board a private ſhip of war the Eagle. They were convicted and Sir James paſſed ſentence of death on them.

"It appeared in the courſe of the evidence, that the Captain of the Eagle had ſtopped a Dutch, a Portugeeze, and a Daniſh ſhip of war, all of whom he had plundered and that previous to his bringing them to, he hoiſted American colours, ordered the figure of the Eagle at the ſhip's head to be covered with a tarpaulin, and gave directions to ſuch of his crew as attended him at the time he boarded the neutral ſhips, to conceal his and the privateer's real names, and to give out that ſhe was the Black Prince privateer of Boſton." Thus far the London paper; by which it appears that no notice was taken of the Captain, tho' it was proved on oath that he had robbed three neutral ſhips under American colours; the two men Williams and Stonehouſe were condemned for ſome mutinous proceedings, probably leſs criminal and no ways connected with the robbery.

There is not, ſays a correſpondent, a more important point that the Executive Power of this or any of the States can attend to, than the collecting of the public taxes. The remiſſneſs has been very great, and until ſome examples are made of delinquent Collectors, &c. &c. the evil will not be remedied. Several counties in this State are very deficient. Another neceſſary point is, that not a ſingle perſon be retained in the pay of the State or the United States that is not in actual ſervice or ſome employment abſolutely neceſſary. Neither is there a greater reflection can fall upon the character of any man, than to have it ſaid of him, that he eats the bread of the country in iddleneſs.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD, by

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

At his houſe the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few hogſheads of EXCELLENT Port-au-Prince SUGARS, coffee, good Teneriffe wine in pipes; he continues to carry on the COPPERSMITHS BUSINESS as uſual, and has STILLS of various ſizes, from 200 down to 20 gallons, all which he will ſell as reaſonable as the times will admit.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

FOR SALE,

A NEGROE LAD,

FIFTEEN years old, bred to houſe work, well grown, and has had the ſmall pox and meazles, is very healthy. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 26th inſtant, from a lot in Third-ſtreet in this city, a RED COW with a white face, a remarkable long tail, and milks only with the two fore tits. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet, next door to the Sheriff, ſhall have the above reward.

MARY HOLTON.

June 29, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subſcriber having incloſed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, ſigned by Francis Wade, Eſq. D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thouſand five hundred and thirty-ſix dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with ſaid certificate being miſcarried. Any perſon who meets with the ſame, will be thankfully rewarded for ſending it to the ſubſcriber, near the corner of Arch-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no uſe to any perſon, but the perſon its made payable to as payment is ſtopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

TO BE SOLD BY

Andrew & James Caldwell,

WEST INDIA RUM,
GIN,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
MADEIRA WINE,
CLARET in Hogſheads,
ALLUM,
JESUIT's BARK,
BRIMSTONE,
A Few Pieces of CALLICO,
And a Quantity of ENGLISH NEEDLES,

June 30.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, on MONDAY the 3d of July, at twelve o'clock,

ONE FOURTH OF THE SHIP

Independence & Materials,

AS ſhe came from Sea. Inventory to be ſeen at the time of Sale.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A FEW pieces of Second Cloths, Black Sergedenims, Superfine white Caſſimer, Muſlins, India Dimities, Cambricks, Lawns, Perſians, Scotch and coloured Threads, &c. &c. Alſo a few caſks of Vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to ſell on commiſſion.

TO BE LET,

A FRONT PARLOUR, in a public part of the city, and in a genteel neighbourhood, which would ſuit for an office: It has been formerly occupied as ſuch. Enquire of the Printer.

Genteel Lodgings to be had as above.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 28, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE Goal laſt night the two following perſons, viz PETER EATON, twenty-ſix years of age, near ſix feet high, dark brown hair, a little pitted with the ſmall pox; had on a pale blue coat and waiſtcoat, mixed blue and white dimity breeches, ſhoes with odd buckles, and a ſmall caſtor hat. Both of his ears have lately been croppd for horſe ſtealing.

Likewiſe a Negroe man, who calls himſelf JOHN, and ſays he belongs to the Continental army, Colonel Bradley's regt. of New-England troops. He had with him, when committed, an old bay horſe, about 13 and a half hands high, branded C. A. The owner (if any there be) is deſired to come, pay charges, and take the horſe away, otherwiſe he will be ſold to pay the charges. The ſaid Negroe is about 25 years of age, had on a red coat and waiſtcoat, worn threadbare, without lining, green breeches buttoned up the ſides, a caſtor hat that has been turned, a pair of old pumps, one of them tied, the other buckled. They ſtole and carried off with them out of the goal yard, two ſhirts, one pair of new ribbed thread ſtockings, one pair worſted ditto, and one linen handkerchief. Whoever takes up and ſecures them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, or one hundred dollars for either of them, paid by

JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

Wilmington, June 20, 1780.

SIX Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Continental ſtables at this poſt, the 18th inſtant at night, the three following deſcribed HORSES, viz. One a bright bay, about 14 and a half hands high, with a ſtar, branded U. S. a natural trotter. One brown, about the ſame ſize of the former, with a ſtar in his forehead, a mealy coloured noſe, ſwitch tail, branded C. A. and paces. The other was ſtolen ſometime ago, and is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, has a blaze in his face, a black mane and tail, paces and trots, branded C. A. on the near buttock, and off ſhoulder. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will take up and deliver ſaid Horſes to the ſubſcriber, or any Continental Officer, on producing his receipt for the ſame, or in proportion for any of them; and One Thouſand Dollars more will be given to the perſon or perſons who ſecure the thief or thieves, with reaſonable charges. And as it is become too much a practice among the people in the country to detain the public Horſes, that has ſtrayed away, and work them, to the great detriment of the ſervice, a reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be given to any perſon or perſons that will give information where any of ſaid Horſes are detained, in my diſtrict or in the neighbourhood thereof.

FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 13th inſtant, a large red COW, with large ſpreading white horns, ſome white at the end of her tail, being very remarkable for having the left toe on the right hind foot longer than the other. Whoever brings, or gives information where I may get her, ſhall receive Sixty Dollars and reaſonable charges from me, living the Weſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

June 30. DANIEL JOY.

A few Reams of ſmall

Cannon Cartridge Paper,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

By His EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esq;
President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable House of Assembly, in their last session, duly sensible of the exigencies of war, and the necessity of sudden and extraordinary exertions in times of special difficulty or the requisition remain unexecuted; and the late offensive movement of the enemy, of which certain intelligence has been just received, admits of no delay in procuring a number of horses and waggons to be forwarded with all expedition to camp: AND WHEREAS the indiscriminate admission of all strangers into this city, without examination or enquiry, enables our artful and inveterate enemy to introduce their spies and emissaries, distribute their counterfeit money, and by such like practices defeat the best designs for the public welfare, and can no longer, with a due regard to our own safety, be permitted or connived at; for the preventing whereof we have thought proper to direct an office of enquiry to be opened, and Commissioners to be appointed, with power and authority to apprehend all suspicious persons, and take such other measures as the public safety may require: WHEREFORE, for the purposes aforesaid, and no farther at present, we have thought proper, and do hereby declare Martial Law, authorizing and requiring the persons by us to be appointed to proceed as they may be specially directed from time to time, to execute the purposes aforesaid, for all which this our proclamation shall be their sufficient warrant and authority. And we do in like manner require all officers civil and military, and all other the faithful inhabitants of this Commonwealth to aid and assist them therein, as they tender their own welfare and safety, and as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
President.

Attest.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by
STEPHEN GIRARD,
At his STORE in Water-street, between Market and Arch-street.

A FEW chests of compleat muskets, sugar and coffee by the quantity; also excellent good old clarret, and cyder in bottles,

---

June 26, 1780.

LOST about ten days ago in the Market, a large bundle PAPERS and ACCOUNTS wrapped up in a red and white spotted handkerchief., Whoever has found the same, and will deliver them to the Printer of this paper, or leave them at the Coffee-house, shall receive One Hundred Dollars for their trouble with the handkerchief, and no questions asked; the owners name is endorsed on many of the accounts.

N. B. The papers are of no service to any body but the owner.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND situate on the east side of Second-street, between Market-street and Black-horse Alley, extending from Second-street to Lætitia Court, 24 feet front, also the convenience of an out let into Black-horse Alley, 20 feet wide, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being on Second-street, a large brick house, kitchen and wash house, each three stories high, now in the tenure of Nicholas Brooks; and on Lætitia Court, two dwelling houses, each two stories high, in which are two good ovens and a frame granary, with a right to the use of the pump in said Court, now in the tenure of John Philips; and a stable on Black-horse Alley, which will accommodate all the above houses. For terms apply to

DEBORAH MORRIS.

WAS TAKEN UP,

ABOUT four weeks ago, a large Brown COW, she has a rope on her horns, one of which was sawed off, the other has been broke and grown again. Whoever had lost said Cow, by proving property, paying charges, may have her again by applying to the subscriber,

GEORGE SAWNER,
living in Love Lane.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money, Specie, or West-India Produce:

A TRACT of LAND containing 348 acres, with a grist and saw mills thereon, lying near the banks of Potomack, about 32 miles from George-town, 30 from Frederick town, and 36 from Alexandria, the land is good, and a sufficient quantity suitable for meadow, a part of which is already improved, there is houses for three tennants; at present it is leased for three years, to a careful industrious tennant, for a certain quantity of wheat, yearly. Any person inclining to purchase, may be directed to the Proprietor, where he may hear the terms, by applying to the Printer.

N. B. The Proprietor would exchange it for houses in, or lands near this city.

TO BE SOLD,

AT HARMAN and LEWIS's Store, in Second street near Spruce-street. Choice Madeira Wine by the Quarter Cask, also Bordeaux Claret in bottles, Loaf Sugar, and sundry Dry Goods.

TO BE SOLD,
Or exchanged for Rum or Sugar.

AN elegant new CHAISE, with a complete sett of HARNESS. Enquire of WILLIAM PERKINS in Fifth street, second door above Market-street.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM MORGAN, late of the city, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those that have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly proved, that they may be adjusted and paid by

RACHAEL TAYLOR, Administratrix.

MAPS.

A FEW Copies of Lewis Evans's Maps of Pennsylvania---New-Jersey---New-York, and the three Delaware counties: Likewise, William Scull's Maps of Pennsylvania, is to be sold by NICHOLAS BROOKS, in Second street, the fourth door above Black-Horse Alley.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,
HAS FOR SALE,

At his PICTURE and JEWELLERY SHOP, in Second-street, the fourth door above Black-horse Alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

JESUITS BARK of the very first quality, Jalop, Ipecacuana, Glauber and Epsom Salt, Flour of Sulphur, Manna, Sago, Sallop, Sena, Opium, Tartar-Emetic, Roman Vitriol, best Sweet Oil, best Tooth Powder, Hungarian Balsamic Oil, or the Cripple Curing Oil, Anderson's or Scott's Pills, Bateman's Drops, British Oil, Hooper's Female Pills, Turlington's Balsam of Life, Keyser's famous Pills, being the safest and surest cure for a certain disease; Dr. Ryan's incomparable Worm destroying Sugar Plumbs, with full directions for their use.

Likewise the celebrated Harlem Oil, with full directions for taking it. There is nothing exceeds this medicine in the gravel and stone, bruises, pains in the reins, thickness of blood, all black and blue spots, all kinds of fevers and indispositions of the stomach, liver, lights, or lungs, asthma, shortness of breath, cough, inward or outward sores, restoring to the face a fresh and wholesome colour; it likewise cures the scurvy, the dropsy, breaking out in the face, megrims, giddiness and head achs, likewise a great strengthening of the sight. Many othes fine cures have been performed by this frmous medicine, as will appear in the direction given with each bottle.

Likewise may be had Pictures, Maps, Jewellery, Silk and thread Stockings. Likewise Black Ball, which, when laid on shoes or boots, appears of a fine japan'd black, and will not foil the whitest stockings, and is a great preservator of the leather.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1780.

STOLEN out of the pasture in the Northern Liberties, on the 14th instant, a dark brown MARE, six years old, near fifteen hands high, paces a slow travel, and trots fast; is very high spirited in common, if not too hard rode.—The only thing very remarkable, is, that her near hind pastor-joint, is some what thicker than the other, and but little hair upon it. Whoever secures the said Mare, so that the owner may get her, or delivers her to the Subscriber, living in the Northern Liberties, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward, and reasonable charges; and for the Mare and Thief, Eight Hundred Dollars, paid by

JOHN KERTER, Tanner.
in Second-street, near the Barracks.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber living at Vincent forge, in Chester County, on Sunday night last, a Mulatto servant man named

JOHN EPLER,

25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very stout made, a forgeman by trade, very much given to liquor and when drunk very abusive, he has a remarkable large scar on his right wrist, occasioned by a burn, had on when he went away, a linen coat edged with red, linen jacket and breeches edged with the same, thread stockings, strong leather pumps, with round copper plated shoe buckles, and Mackerony hat: It is supposed that he has bent his course towards Philadelphia, in order to get on board some vessel that is going to sea, in hopes of being taken by the enemy, as his inclination is to go to them, the said Mulatto run away last spring, in company with a White man, in order to join the Indians, but was apprehended near the Minisinks. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto, and secures him in any goal, so that his master can have him again, and he brought to punishment, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by me,

JOHN YOUNG.

June 15, 1780.

WANTED,
LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May 1780, taking into consideration the great and increasing decay of vital piety; the degeneracy of manners, want of public spirit, and prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout our land; and that the righteous God by continuing still to afflict us with the sore calamity of a cruel and barbarous war, is loudly calling the inhabitants, to repentance and reformation; and as a means thereto, to frequent fervent prayer,

DO therefore appoint THURSDAY the seventeenth day of next August, to be observed, by all the Congregations under their care, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Philadelphia Manufacture.
TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st instant, from the subscriber's plantation, near Haddonfield, Gloucester county, State of New-Jersey, a bright bay HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, rather slim built, short hair, a little cat-ham'd, his hind ancle joints bend forward when hard used, his main lies on the off side, no hair cut about his head, paces none, trots very fast, shod before. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall (if taken within ten miles of this place) have Five Hundred Dollars, and if further off, Seven Hundred and Fifty, and for the horse and thief a Thousand Dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by James Vanuxem and Clark in Philadelphia, or by me

June 23. ELIJAH CLARKE.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by
WILLIAM DAVIS,
Living in Second-street, near Spruce-street,
LISBON WINE,
Of the BEST QUALITY;

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of well broke COACH HORSES, good blacks, sixteen hands high, blazes in their faces, and well matched. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stable, back of the City Tavern.

BOARDING and LODGING for gentlemen, may be had at JAMES GOTTIER's, in Union Street, between Second and Third Streets.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, in Cheltenham township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE, seven years old, full fifteen hands high, in good order, paces and trots, has a blaze and a snip, and is branded on the near buttock with the letters I C. Whoever secures the said horse and thief, shall be entitled to the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by me

ANTHONY WILLIAMS, Jun.

June 17, 1780.

GOOD PASTURAGE for HORSES and horned CATTLE, to be had on the State-Island, (lately called the Province Island,) 4 miles from Philadelphia. Apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, on the Island, or to Mr. JAMES THOMSON, at the sign of the Black Horse, in Market-street, Philadelphia.

June 19, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
A full bred MARE,
Late the property of General Hand.

SHE is about 15 hands high, 9 years old, very active and full of spirit, was got by WILDAIR, out of an imported Mare; she has lost one of her eyes, but would be very valuable to breed from. Inquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, back of the City Tavern.

Philadelphia County, June 9, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Lower Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 13 hands high, no brand nor ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM TORBERT.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber.

A NEAT light pleasure WAGGON; also a COACH both with harness complete for four horses. Any person inclining to purchase either, may know the terms by applying to GEORGE WAY, in Arch-street, at the place where William Todd formerly carried on the Coach making business.

June 16.

TO BE SOLD Cheap,

AN ELEGANT BAY Virginia Bred HORSE, near fifteen hands high, excellent either for the saddle or phæton; but he is eight years old, high spirited, but no vice. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

Philadelphia, June 27, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Chamber of the Commissioners of Accounts, at the Treasury Board of the United States, are open, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 until 6 o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Board,
WILLIAM RAMSEY, Clk.

TO BE SOLD BY
Andrew & James Caldwell,

WEST-INDIA RUM,
GIN,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
MADEIRA WINE,
CLARET in Hogsheads,
ALLUM,
JESUIT's BARK,
BRIMSTONE,
A Few Pieces of CALLICO,
And a Quantity of ENGLISH NEEDLES,
June 30.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,
At the South-east corner of Second and Market-streets,
HAS FOR SALE,

A FEW pieces of Second Cloths, Black Sergedenims, Superfine white Cassimer, Muslins, India Dimities, Cambricks, Lawns, Persians, Scotch and coloured Threads, &c. &c. Also a few casks of Vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to sell on commission.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD, by
BENJAMIN HARBESON,
At his house the north side of Market-street, a few hogsheads of EXCELLENT Port-au-Prince SUGARS, coffee, good Teneriffe wine in pipes; he continues to carry on the COPPERSMITHS BUSINESS as usual, and has STILLS of various sizes, from 200 down to 20 gallons, all which he will sell as reasonable as the times will admit.
Philadelphia, June 27, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A FRONT PARLOUR, in a public part of the city, and in a genteel neighbourhood, which would suit for an office: It has been formerly occupied as such. Enquire of the Printer.
Genteel Lodgings to be had as above.

FOR SALE,
A NEGROE LAD,

FIFTEEN years old, bred to house work, well grown, and has had the small pox and measles, is very healthy. Inquire of the Printer.
Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 26th instant, from a lot in Third-street in this city, a RED COW with a white face, a remarkable long tail, and milks only with the two fore tits. Whoever takes up and delivers the said Cow to the subscriber in Spruce street, next door to the Sheriff, shall have the above reward.

MARY COLTON.
June 29, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subscriber having inclosed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, signed by Francis Wade, Esq. D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thousand five hundred and thirty six dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with said certificate being miscarried. Any person who meets with the same, will be thankfully rewarded for sending it to the subscriber, near the corner of Arch-street in Second-street, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no use to any person, but the person its made payable to as payment is stopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

WANTED Immediately,

A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, such an one coming well recommended, may hear of a good place by applying to the Printer.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, May 23, 1780.

CONGRESS took into consideration the report of the Medical Committee, to whom was referred the letter from Governor Trumbull of the 1st inst. and thereupon

Resolved, That the Director General, or in his absence the Deputy Director General, of the hospitals in the Eastern District, be, and he is hereby directed to hire a suitable house at or near the port of New-London, in the State of Connecticut, for the reception of such sick American prisoners as shall from time to time be exchanged and landed in that neighbourhood, and that one Senior Surgeon or Physician, and a suitable number of mates, be occasionally employed therein, as the number of sick shall increase or diminish.

Agreeable to order, Congress took into consideration the following resolutions moved by Mr. Scott, viz.

Whereas Congress, in and by certain resolutions of the 24th of September last, did, among other things, unanimously resolve, to proceed on the 1st day of February then next, without delay, to hear and examine into the disputes and differences relative to the jurisdiction between the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay and New-York, respectively, or such of them who should pass laws for the purpose, on the one part, and the people of a certain district of country commonly called the New-Hampshire Grants, who claim to be a separate jurisdiction, on the other; and after a full and fair hearing to decide and determine the same according to equity; and Congress did thereby pledge their faith to execute and support their decisions and determinations in the premises; and did thereby unanimously resolve, that it was the duty of the people of the district aforesaid to abstain in the mean time from exercising any power over any of the inhabitants of the said district who profess themselves to be citizens of or owe allegiance to any or either of the said States; and also that in the mean time the said three States ought, in the opinion of Congress, to suspend executing their laws over any of the inhabitants of the said district, except such of them as profess allegiance to, and confess the jurisdiction of the same respectively: And further, that Congress would consider any violences committed against the tenor, true intent and meaning of the said resolution, as a breach of the peace of the confederacy, which they were determined to keep and maintain:

And whereas Congress did thereby further unanimously resolve, that, in their opinion, no unappropriated lands or estates which were or might be adjudged, forfeited or confiscated, lying in the said district, ought, until a final decision of Congress in the premises, to be granted or sold:

And whereas those of the people of the said district, who assume to be a separate and independent State, and to exercise a separate jurisdiction over the said district of country, having due notice of the said resolutions of Congress, did, in General Assembly by them assumed to be held, at Manchester, within the said district, on the 20th day of October last, resolve, to support their right to independence at Congress, and to the world, in the character of a Free and Independent State, and did also, in direct contradiction to the said resolutions of Congress, resolve to make grants of all or any part of the unappropriated lands within their jurisdiction that should not interfere with any former grants: And whereas, although the said States of New-Hampshire and New-York respectively did, before the 1st day of February last, pass such laws as aforesaid, and by their Agent and Delegate in Congress, have ever since that day declared themselves ready to support their respective rights in the premises before Congress: And the people of the said district have by their Agent refused to submit their claim of independence to the decision of Congress: And, in defiance of the resolutions aforesaid, have proceeded to grant such lands as aforesaid, and others by them deemed confiscated, and in divers instances exercised civil and military authority over the persons and estates of certain inhabitants within the said district who profess themselves to be citizens of, and to owe allegiance to the said State of New-York: And whereas Congress, for these and other reasons, convinced of the necessity of bringing the said controversy concerning the premises, to a full and fair hearing, examination, decision and determination, from which they have hitherto been prevented for want of the actual representation in Congress of a sufficient number of States not interested in the said controversy, did, on the 17th instant, order that the President write to the Executives of the States of Delaware and Maryland, (being the two States now actually unrepresented in Congress,) to send forward immediately, and to keep up a representation in Congress, as matters of the highest importance are now before them:

Resolved therefore, That the people inhabiting the said district of country have, in the aforesaid acts and transactions, been and, by the perpetration of similar acts and transactions, or any others contrary to the true intent and meaning of the above in part recited resolutions of Congress, will be guilty of the breach of the confederacy of the United States of North America.

Resolved, That these United States are bound to protect every of the said States in the full enjoyment of their rights and property against every usurpation or invasion whatsoever.

Resolved, That, in any future determination of the controversy in the premises by Congress, concerning the property of soil within the said district, by any other persons in the mode prescribed by such other parts in the said resolutions as are not herein above recited, all grants of land by the assumed government or authority of the people of the said district; and also all gants by the respective governments of the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay and New York, posterior to the said resolution of Congress of the 24th day of September last, for any lands within the said district, and prior to such determination as aforesaid, ought to be deemed, esteemed, taken and adjudged to be absolutely null and void.

Resolved, that Congress will, as soon as a sufficient number of these United States uninterested in the said controversy to be determined by Congress shall be actually represented, take up the same as the order of the day, and will proceed without delay to hear and examine, and finally decide and determine the same, and will, pursuant to their said former resolutions, execute and support such their decision and determinations

A motion was made by Mr. Ellery seconded by Mr. Holten, That the same be postponed:

And on the question for postponing,
The yeas and nays were required, and
It passed in the affirmative:

A motion was then made by Mr. Burke seconded by Mr. A. Jones, in the words following viz.

"That the lands contained within the limits of the United States, are, and of right ought to be, under the jurisdiction of some one or other of the Thirteen United States, and of no other power, and are and of right ought to be under the federal protection of the United States: And that the United States in Congress assembled, are bound to employ the common forces and common powers in support of the jurisdiction of any of the said States, whenever the same shall be invaded or infringed."

It was moved by Mr. Fell, seconded by Mr. Houston, to refer the above motion to a Committe of three;

And on the question for referring,
The Yeas and Nays were required, and
It was resolved in the affirmative:

The Members chosen Mr. Houston, Mr. Henry and Mr. Burke.

Mr. Scott, a Delegate from the State of New-York, laid before Congress an affidavit of Jonathan Hunt, of Hinsdale, purporting "that he had been credibly informed, and verily believes, that the assumed government of the New-Hampshire Grants, called Vermont, intends immediately after the 1st of June next, to put their laws in execution over the persons and estates of the inhabitants of the said Grants, and to exact from them an oath of allegiance to their pretended State," &c. whereupon,

Ordered, That the affidavit, together with the copy of a letter to his Excellency Governor Clinton, dated Battlesborough, May 2d, 1780, and signed "by order of the Committee from eleven towns, Samuel Minott, Chairman," be referred to the above Committee, and that they make report to morrow:

On the question for referring the above papers,
The Yeas and Nays were required, and
It passed in the affirmative.

May 24.

The Board of Treasury, to whom was referred the report of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, relative to Samuel W. Stockton, lately employed by the honorable W. Lee, Esquire, late Commissioner of the United States at the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration; and thereupon,

Resolved, That the said Samuel W. Stockton be allowed a salary at the rate of three hundred pounds sterling per annum, while he was employed by the said William Lee.

That he be debited with the monies which he has received from the said William Lee; and that the whole of the papers be referred to the Auditor General, in order that the account may be liquidated, agreeably to the principles aforesaid:

On the question to agree to the foregoing resolution,
The Yeas and Nays were required, and
It passed in the affirmative.

The Committee appointed to confer with the joint Committees of the Supreme Executive Council and the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the subjects mentioned in the extract from the Minutes of the said General Assembly of the 20th instant, delivered in a report, which was read; whereupon,

On motion of Mr. Ellsworth seconded by Mr. Holten.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to take into consideration the outstanding debts due from the Commissary and Quartermaster General's departments, for which Certificates have been given of the balances due, and report further means for discharging the same:

The Members chosen Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Houston and Mr. Henry.

The Committee to whom was referred the memorial of

James Wilson, Esquire, respecting the Sandwich Packet, delivered in a report, which was read and taken into consideration; whereupon,

Resolved, That the stile of the Court of Appeals appointed by Congress, be "The Court of Appeals in cases of capture"

Resolved, That the Judges and Register of the said Court shall respectively take an oath of office before they enter upon the duties of the same:

That the oath of the Judges be in the words following, viz.

"You do swear or affirm, that you will well, faithfully and impartially execute the office of one of the "Judges of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, according to the best of your skill and judgment. So help "you God."

That the oath of the Register of the said Court shall be in the words following:

"You do swear or affirm, that you will well and faithfully execute the office of Register of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, according to the best of your "skill and judgment. So help you God."

That the Judges of the said Court, shall be qualified in the manner aforesaid before the President of Congress, and Certificates thereof lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress; and that the Register shall be qualified before the said Judges, and Certificate thereof lodged in the said Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That appeals from the Courts of Admiralty in the respective States be, as heretofore, demanded within five days after definitive sentence, and in future such appeals be lodged with the Register of the Court of Appeals in cases of capture, within forty days thereafter, provided the party appealing, shall give security to prosecute such appeal to effect.

Resolved, That all matters respecting appeals in cases of capture, now depending before Congress or the Commissioners of Appeals consisting of Members of Congress, be referred to the newly erected Court of Appeals, to be there adjudged and determined according to law: And that all papers touching appeals in cases of capture, lodged in the office of the Secretary of Congress, be delivered to and lodged with the Register of the Court of Appeals.

Resolved, That the memorial of James Wilson, in behalf of the Commissioners of the Admiralty of the United States, respecting the Sandwich Packet, and the papers accompanying the said memorial, be transmitted to the said Court of Appeals.

LONDON, April 1.

At the adjourned General Meeting of the county of York, held at York the 28th of March, 1780.

WILLIAM CHALONER, Esq; in the chair;

A MOTION being made and the question put, Resolved unanimously, That the form of association prepared by the Committee of sixty-one be now read.

The form of association being read, and a motion being made and the question put,

Resolved unanimously, That this form of association be adopted by this meeting.

Resolved unanimously, That the Committee of sixty-one gentlemen, together with Sir William St. Quintin, Sir William Anderson, Mr. T. Weddell, Dr. Swainston, Mr. Grimston, Mr Pritchard, Mr. Childers, &c. &c. be a Committee of Association, and that twenty-one gentlemen of the Committee, or more, be impowered to act as a Committee, to add to their number, and to take such legal and constitutional measures as to them shall appear most expedient for promoting the objects of this association.

Resolved unanimously, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the prosecution of an offensive war in America is most evidently a measure which, by employing our great and enormously expensive military operations against the inhabitants of that country, prevents this from exerting its united, vigorous and firm efforts against the powers of France and Spain, and has no other effect upon America than to continue, and thereby to encrease the enmity which has so long and so fatally subsisted between the arms of both; can be productive of no good whatever, but, by preventing conciliation, threatens the accomplishment of the final ruin of the British Empire.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Committee appointed by this meeting, to consider of, and form upon legal and constitutional grounds, a proper plan for the detecting and bringing to justice all persons, who, at the ensuing general election, shall either give or receive bribes for votes for the election of Members to serve in Parliament, and that such plan, when settled and agreed upon, be communicated to other associated bodies.

Resolved, That the letter from the Lords to the Chairman of the last general meeting of the 30th of December, expressing their concurrence with the measures agreed to by that meeting, be now read.

The letter being read, a motion made, and the question being put.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be communicated by the Chairman to the Lords, for their concurrence in these measures expressed by that letter.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir George Savile, for his eminently faithful services in Parliament, and particularly for his strenuous support of the petition of this county in the present session of Parliament.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to those Members of Parliament who have honored this meeting with their concurrence in the plan of association agreed to this day.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, Sir Robert Hildyard, and J S Smith, Esq; for their wise, judicious and spirited conduct at the late meeting of the Deputies in London.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned, subject to a call by the Committee of Association.

April 4. The following important questions will come under discussion in the House of Commons in the course of the first eight days after it meets, independent of any chance or miscellaneous business.

Upon the next clause in Mr. Burke's bill, relative to the mint, and the mode of passing the accounts at the Exchequer.

Second reading of Mr. Crewe's bill, for preventing Custom House or Excise officers from voting at elections for Members to serve in Parliament.

Mr. Hartley's motion for leave to bring in a bill for disqualifying certain placemen from sitting in the House of Commons.

Mr. Dunning's motion, on the taking into consideration the several county petitions on Thursday's next.---A *great day!*

Mr. Barrow's motion, for leave to bring in a bill for framing a bribery oath, to be tendered to the candidate, previous to the opening the poll, in the same manner as the same may now by law be tendered to the elector.

Mr. Hartley's motion, for empowering the Crown to offer *new* terms to the people of America.

On the estimate of the new levies, to be referred to the Committee of Supply by the Secretary at War, in which the propriety of Mr. Fullarton's appointment to the rank of Colonel, and the command of a regiment, will come under consideration.

The second reading of Lord North's bill, for appointing a commission to enquire into, examine, and state the public accounts of the kingdom.

Colonel Barre's intended proposition, on his two motions of Thursday, March the 2d, relative to the expenditure of public money.

The same gentlemen's intended motion on the account of the army extraordinaries.

And Mr. Luttrel's resumed motion relative to the enquiry into divers undue and corrupt practices committed in the borough of Milbourne Port, relative to the approaching election for Members to serve in Parliament for said borough, by persons acting as pretended agents of Lord North.

A strong debate is expected to come on in the House of Lords either on Friday or Monday next, on the second reading of Sir Philip Jennings Clerk's bill, for preventing contractors from sitting in the House of Commons, except such Members shall contract with Government by offering the lowest terms at a public bidding.

Advices were yesterday received in town from Holland which mention, that a body of French troops, to the amount of 20,000 men, are on their march along the Flemish coast, where they are going to take up their station; and that this has caused no small alarm in the Dutch dominions.

BOSTON, June 15.

Last Thursday evening arrived at Newport, after a short cruize. His Most Christian Majesty's frigate L'Hermione, commanded by the Chevalier de la Touche, the day before at 7 A. M. five leagues to the S. S. E. of Montcock Point, he discovered a ship, a sloop, a schooner, and a snow, all armed, he immediately bore down on the ship which met him half way, a most furious engagement commenced, which lasted an hour and a half within musket shot, when the English frigate sheer'd off. The rigging of the Hermione was so much cut as to prevent M. la Touche from bringing the enemy (who was at that time, and during the whole of the engagement to the windward) to a second action; after firing three guns, to which the enemy did not answer, he chased (in sight of the British frigate, who made no efforts to prevent him) with as much sail as he could make, the schooner to Montcock Point, in six fathom water, the wind calming, and M. L'Touche not chusing to approach nearer the land, he sailed for Newport. The ship M. L'Touche engaged mounted 30 guns 18 and 12 pounders on her gun deck; on her quarter deck and forecastle, she had nine pounders, the number not certain.

The Hermione mounts only twenty 6 pounders on her gun deck, and ten 6 pounders on her quarter deck and forecastle. There is no reason to comment on this action; the superiority of force of the British frigate could not prevent them from flying from the gallant Frenchman. Monsr. La Touche is slightly wounded in the left arm; Monsr. Duquesne second in command is also wounded in the left arm and thigh, but neither dangerous:---Monsr. La Ville Marais, a brave officer had the bone of his left thigh broke by a ball, and it is feared his wound will prove mortal; Monsr. De Charderac, a volunteer on board the frigate has lost his right hand; ten privates were killed and 37 wounded, three of which are since dead, There is great reason to suppose the enemy's loss is much greater, as the cannon of the Hermione were entirely pointed at the hull of the enemy's ship, who directed their shot chiefly at the sails and rigging.

Yesterday arrived here the Continental frigate Trumbull from a cruize, James Nicholson, Esq; commander, who on Friday the 2d instant, in lat. 35, long. 64, 10 had an engagement with a British ship of 36 12 and 6 pounders. This action was close and severe, and supported with great gallantry by the Captain, officers and company of the Trumbull, against the superior force of the enemy, for five glasses, when both ships were equally disposed to part: The Trumbull having all her masts wounded in such a manner as to render it impossible for her to continue the engagement, and the British ship in a situation equally unfit for it. In ten minutes after the action ceased, the Trumbull lost her main and mizen top masts, while within musquet shot of the enemy which they took no notice of, and soon after lost her main and mizen mast. The masts of the British ship were left in a tottering condition, and it is supposed must be gone; she was hulled in many places, and had all her pumps going, hove over many dead, and it is presumed she suffered more than the Trumbull, and must have struck to her if the Trumbull had not unfortunately sustained the loss of her masts. The Trumbull had 8 men killed, and 31 wounded, 6 of which have died since of their wounds, among the latter was Mr. Daniel Starr the third Lieutenant. The British ship appeared to be bound for Charlestown, but as no questions were asked, and the action commenced without ceremony, her name or destination are unknown.

June 19. Wednesday last arrived at Beverly, the prize snow Diana, mounting two 12 and twelve 4 pounders, and two howitz, with 32 men. She was bound from New-York to Madeira, in ballast, but stopt on her voyage by the Pilgrim. She was a Nobleman's Yatcht, built in Sweden, and a fine sailor.

Friday last arrived here a prize brig, late commanded by Capt. William Deblois of this town, laden with naval stores, bound from Georgia to Antigua. She was taken by the Mifflin and Washington privateers.

Tuesday arrived at Salem, a ship from Cales, in 45 days, the master of which informs, that he sail'd in company with a Spanish fleet of 12 sail of the line, and 14,000 troops, supposed to be destined for Jamaica.

Saturday last arrived here Capt. Atkins from Cales, he sailed from thence in company with the above fleet, and left them going into Teneriffe to get wine.

HARTFORD, May 30.

Extract of a letter from an Hon. Member of Congress, dated Philadelphia, May 16.

"Congress have lately received dispatches from abroad, down to the 4th of March. The disposition of Europe never appeared more favourable to our cause than at the present. The resources of France and Spain will be greatly drawn forth against the common enemy this year; and America, comprehending the West Indies, will be an early and capital object of their attention.

"Great-Britain has received a fresh denial of assistance from Russia; and has by her late insolent and piratical proceedings against the Dutch, roused the spirit of the nation against her. Nor is she like to receive any aid from Denmark, which, though armed, is aimed against the insults of Great-Britain. No troops will be drawn this year from Germany more than to recruit the regiments already in the British service.

"The claims of Ireland are in a regular train still advancing; and will probably stop short of nothing less than independence of the British Parliament, which is certainly the point they ought to aim at. The Conventions and Committees of Correspondence in England have given so much alarm that spirited measures are taking to suppress them. His Majesty has been advised to break every County Lieutenant that has given countenance to the meetings and consultations of the people, which advice he has thought fit to accept, and time must shew with what success.

"Our Agent at Nantz writes that ten thousand complete suits of cloaths for the army would be shipped in a very short time and fifteen thousand stand of arms. Cloth was also purchased for seven or eight thousand suits more.

"The fund in France for payment of the interest bills of exchange, notwithstanding some evil surmises to the contrary, still remains good, and punctual payment will continue to be made. The credit of these States is in no danger of falling abroad, and with prudent management it can never fail at home."

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

Last Tuesday Capt. John Clark arrived here in the brig Argyle, in 17 days from Cape Francois, with a cargo of salt and melasses. In lat. 31. 21. Long. 70. 30. he saw five sail of ships to the eastward, standing to the northward, which he took to be a French fleet that sailed from the Capes 5 days before him, bound to Philadelphia with stores for the Congress. On the 6th inst. he spoke Capt. Collins in a brig from Philadelphia, 9 days out; and that morning again saw the above fleet standing N. N. W. and soon after heard some very heavy cannon.

PROVIDENCE, June 17.

Yesterday the Hon. Major General Heath, with his Suite, arrived here from Boston: He was met a few miles from town, and escorted in by a number of the inhabitants.

Monday last a prize sloop in ballast, arrived at Boston. She was bound from South Carolina to Bermuda, and was captured by the Washington, Mifflin, and Pilgrim privateers.

ANNAPOLIS, June 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatius, to his friend at West-River, dated June 12, 1780, per the sloop Lincoln.

"We are much elated here by the arrival of 12 Spanish and 4 French ships of the line, with a number of transports, and about 12000 troops, to reinforce the French fleet in these seas, which makes them now far superior to the English. They all rendezvous at Martinique, and we have great reason to think a heavy blow will soon be made against most of the English islands, it has alarmed the inhabitants very much indeed;

"We have three French ships of the line come down here last night, they are waiting the result of some plan in agitation, but every thing seems to be kept a profound secret; at all events we presume they must soon have possession of most of these islands, for if they command the seas they must fall. God send it may soon put an end to the war, and restore us a prosperous, lasting, and happy peace."

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

A Public Commencement will be held this day at the University. The doors of the Hall will be opened at nine, and the exercises will begin precisely at ten o'clock.

It is hoped, that the gentlemen of the army, who may be in the city, will be so obliging as to countenance the institution by their attendance.

On Monday the 25 h ult. died, Mrs. RACHEL BRADFORD, wife of Col. William Bradford, of this city, in the 60th year of her age. The next day her remains were deposited in the burial-ground of the Second Presbyterian Society.

She was a pious and an amiable woman, exemplary in her discharge of every social and relative duty, beloved by her acquaintance, and blessed by the poor:—But it is needless to recount her virtues:—They are engraved on the hearts of all who knew her.

On Saturday last was executed at Chester, pursuant to their sentence, John Smith and Robert Smith.

From Rivington's ROYAL GAZETTE of June 21, 1780.

Extract of a letter from St. Christophers, May 25.

"Nothing worth notice has occurred in this quarter since my last, except a trifling brush the other day between six of our copper bottoms and almost the whole of the French squadron. Sir George Rodney being determined since the last action to prevent the French from getting into Fort Royal, has been ever since dancing after them to the windward of Martinico, and the other day being pretty near up with them detached six of the fastest sailing vessels to bring the rear division of the French to action, judging before their van or rear divisions could bear away so as to double on our ships, that his whole squadron would be up, so that he could bring on a general action, but such was our unhappy fate, that in the

critical juncture, when three ships got into action an unfavourable flaw of wind drove the British fleet farther to leeward, and gave the rear and center divisions of the French an opportunity of mauling our six ships at an unmerciful rate, they were called away, but damaged considerably with the loss of near one hundred and forty men. However they are now in good order and about four leagues to leeward of the enemy between Barbadoes and Martinico."

By *Rivington's Paper* of the 21st June, it appears that the famous Sir Harry Clinton, K. B. &c. in the true spirit of a modern Englishman, hath broke thro' every article of the capitulation between General Lincoln and himself. In defiance of the law of nations, he has robbed the inhabitants of their property, insulted their persons, and by sundry villainous papers stiled Proclamations, and smuggled into the heart of the country (where he dare not come) has endeavoured to seduce the good subjects of the Carolinas from their allegiance to these States, by releasing from their paroles all such as were prisoners; and threatening with military execution all those who refused to take arms against their native country. ——— We may justly apply the old Proverb to this Military Thief; "Set a Beggar on horse back and he'll ride to the Devil."

IN CONGRESS,
JUNE 28th, 1780.

WHEREAS Congress, on the eighteenth day of April last, resolved in the words following, viz. "That Congress will, as soon as may be, make such provision for discharging or continuing the Loans that have been made to these United States on Loan Office Certificates, as that the holders of them shall sustain no loss thereon, by any depreciation of the Bills Loaned, subsequent to the respective dates of the said Certificates:" Therefore

Resolved, That the principal of all Loans, that have been made to these United States shall finally be discharged, by paying the full current value of the Bills when Loaned, which payments shall be made in Spanish Milled Dollars, or the current exchange thereof in other money, at the time of payment:

That the value of the Bills when Loaned, shall be ascertained, for the purpose above mentioned, by computing thereon a progressive rate of depreciation, commencing with the first day of September, 1777, and continuing to the eighteenth day of March, 1780, in geometrical proportion to the time, from period to period, as hereafter stated, assuming the depreciation at the several periods to be as follows, viz.

On the first day of March, 1778, one dollar and three quarters of a dollar of the said Bills, for one Spanish Milled Dollar; on the first of September, 1778, as four of the former for one of the latter; on the first of March, 1779, as ten of the former for one of the latter on the fist day of September, 1779, as eighteen of the former for one of the latter; and on the eighteenth day of March, 1780, as forty of the former for one of the latter.

That the principal of all certificates that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last, shall be discharged at the rate of one Spanish Milled Dollar, or the current exchange thereof in other money at the time of payment, for forty dollars of the said Bills of Credit, received on Loan:

That the principal of all Certificates that shall hereafter be taken out, until the further order of Congress, be discharged at the same rate and in the same manner as those that have been taken out since the eighteenth day of March last.

That the interest of all Loan Office Certificates at the rate of six per cent. per annum, computed on the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be discharged annually, in like manner as the principal, until the principal shall be paid: Provided nevertheless, that the same interest and mode of payment on Certificates taken out before the first day of March, 1778, shall be continued as at present, until the principal ascertained as aforesaid, shall be ready to be discharged.

Ordered, That the Board of Treasury prepare the proper tables for direction of the Commissioners of the Continental Loan Offices in the several States, in paying off the principal and interest of Loans, agreeably to the foregoing resolutions.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

MR. DUNLAP,

By an Act of Congress, passed a few days ago, the value of Loan-Office Certificates is fixed at the end of every six months, from the 1st of September 1777, to the 18th of March 1780. The Loan-Officers, in the respective States, will be furnished with tables shewing the value of Certificates taken out on any day before the 18th of March last; but as there is reason to fear, that there may be designing men ready to take immediate and unjust advantage of the people who hold Certificates of an early date, by purchasing them much below their real worth, I have sent you a table which shews their value in hard money monthly. This, if attended to, will prevent any *great* frauds, and I, therefore, request you will insert it in your paper.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780. T G.

Value of One Thousand Continental Dollars in Specie, on the first day of every month, agreeable to late Resolutions of Congress.

		Hard Dollars.		Tenths of a Dol.
1777.	September 1st,	1000		
	October	911	and	4
	November	828		1
	December	754		8
1778.	January	685		8
	February	623		1
	March	571		4
	April	497		1
	May	434		5
	June	378		0
	July	330		3
	August	287		3
	September	250		1
	October	215		2
	November	183		5
	December	157		7
1779.	January	134		8
	February	115		2
	March	100		0
	April	90		6
	May	82		3
	June	74		5
	July	67		7
	August	61		3
	September	55		5
	October	49		2
	November	43		5
	December	38		6
1780.	January	34		6
	February	30		0
	March	26		8
	March 18th	25		0

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER X.

THE sleeping spirit of our country has been roused by some late circumstances in the course of our affairs. It was indeed high time that it should be roused. We had well nigh slept the sleep of death, being within a point of losing that independence for which we have so long fought. Had it not been for the delay of the enemy in the reduction of Charlestown, the bravery of the Continental troops, the alacrity, and almost unparalelled valour of the Jersey Militia, in sustaining the inroad of Knyphausen, the restraint laid upon the movements of the enemy, by the expectation of the fleet of our Ally, the enemy might have been in a fair way before this time, to have driven our little army from the field, and to extend their despotic empire over several of the middle States.

The danger is greatly lessened, now that we have known the danger; it arises not so much from the efforts of the enemy, as from our own indolence. We are now sensible of our remissness in council and in action; and vigilance succeeds to stupor, and heroism to a vain pillowing ourselves on the idea of a peace. But the mischief is, we shall soon be disposed to fall asleep again. We shall remit the steady stroke of the oar, and be ready to be bound with the chains of servitude.

It seems to me that in the public measures of this country, we have been disposed to take for literal truths, to be applyed to all cases, those words of the scripture; "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and "take "no thought for the morrow, for the morrow will take "thought for the things of itself." For otherwise why is it, that, from the commencement of the war, temporary expedients alone have been adopted? Every year of the war has been thought to be the last, and provisions has been made only for that year. To recount these instances of short sighted politics would be endless; those in public councils will recollect them for themselves, and it will be a lesson to deter them from the like steps for the future.

It is proper that some regular system be adopted and pursued, which shall comprehend the œconomy of more than one campaign; that this summer we provide for the wants of next winter, and next winter for the wants of the succeeding summer; that each day be no longer left to depend on its own expedients. To look forward ought to be the conduct of every Statesman.

It is in vain to hope that the exertions of private virtue, however laudable, will yield more than a temporary support to our interests. Unless in the mean time, a system in our finances is radically and fully established, these efforts will prove but a fever of the constitution; they will cause the spirits to flow for a while, but they will shortly subside, and leave paleness and langour behind them. Nay, if these exertions shall be a means to betray the public councils into security, leaving them to depend on these, the very excellence will be turned into bane, and it will be the language of experience, that it were better they had never been. Nothing but elastic vigour in the great springs of the machinery; nothing but the strength of the Continent combined by the great belt that connects us; nothing but the resources of this country drawn into action, by the States met in Congress, can possibly preserve our independence, and carry us through the war. The virtue of a country discoverable in particular instances forms oftentimes the brightest page in history; but if it is not collected and preserved by the public authority, like powder set on fire, in the open air, it soon spends its force and operation.

The Congress, and the legislatures of the several States must exert that power with which they are intrusted. What have we not suffered from the blameable negligence of some States, to send assistance early to the Southward? The war which might have been terminated this campaign, has derived strength to exist several. What do we still suffer from the obstinacy and slowness of others to adopt and comply with the late requisitions of the Congress? The wheels of public measures have been in all places well nigh at a stand and shortly about to stop altogether. Great exertions are necessary to great exigencies, and it will be happy for the people of this Continent, if it may be true with regard to us, that, "as our day is, so shall our strength be."

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1780.

LOST from the subscriber's shallop while in the possession of the Refugees, about two weeks ago, between Egg-Island and the Capes of the Delaware, a large BOAT, which has been cut down and now has straight gunnels, of a very strong built, the ring and bolt drawn from the bow, the stern sheets and thoughts painted with Spanish brown, and her bottom payed with tar. Whoever hath found said Boat and delivers her to the subscribers, or to William Peterson at Morris's River, in the State of New-Jersey, shall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

M'CULLOH & PETERSON.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Cocallico township, Lancaster county, on the 8th day of June 1780; a black MARE, has three white feet, middle sized, and trots. Whoever can prove his right to the Mare, is desired to pay charges and fetch her away. GEORGE ILLICK.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the fourteenth day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed cutter or vessel called the Miraculous Pitcher, burthen about one hundred tons, William Middleton late commander; taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Gerald Forrester, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By Order of the Court,
July 3. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, July 4, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN,

THAT the Marshal of Admiralty, is ready to make DISTRIBUTION of the PRIZE MONEY arising on the schooner Martin and sloop Peter, retaken by the schooner Delaware, Joseph Wade, Commander, the armed boat Lyon, Henry Martin, Commander, and the armed boat Viper, Stephen Beasly, Commander. The Agent or Agents duly authorized by the owners, seamen or others, and every of them, having a right to share therein, by being on board either of the said vessels, at the time of capture or otherwise, are hereby called upon to appear and make known his or their authority to act as an Agent or Agents, as aforesaid, within Three Days from the date hereof.

MATTHEW CLARKSON, Marshal.

TO BE SOLD

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Chester county, about two miles below Chads Ford, containing 220 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, upwards of 20 acres of which is a rich bottom on Brandywine Creek, that may be watered by a plentiful stream. The remainder woodland, on which is a large quantity of white oak, and other valuable timber. There is on the premises, a small wooden dwelling house and barn: It is about ten miles from Wilmington. Any person inclining to purchase, is requested to apply to

EDWARD PENINGTON.

Also, single and double refined LOAF SUGAR, to be SOLD, enquire as above.

To be SOLD for want of Employ.

A YOUNG Negro MAN, who is a good house servant, and handy in a kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in one of the weekly news-papers of this city, some time since, advising that the Commissary of Military stores would receive gun-powder into the State Magazine from the owners or possessors thereof, nevertheless the subscriber has reason to believe, that several persons, as well merchants as others, for want of knowing the penalties they are subject to by a law now in force, for not sending their gun-powder to the said Magazine, have retained the same in their houses, stores, &c. to the great danger of the neighbouring inhabitants. To the intent therefore, that no person may plead ignorance in the premises, I do hereby inform all whom it may concern, that the following section is part of the law abovementioned, which they would do well to observe, as the subscriber will be obliged to put the said law strictly in execution against all delinquents.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoever within the precincts of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, nor within two miles thereof, shall presume to keep in any house, shop, cellar, store or place of the said city, nor within two miles thereof, other than the powder-store aforesaid, any more or greater quantity at any one time, than twelve pounds of gun powder, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence. And whatsoever master, merchant, or other person, trading or bringing into the said port, any gun powder, shall not, within the space of forty-eight hours from his first arrival and coming to anchor there, upon due notice given him of the purport of this Act, by the said officer or his deputy, or servant, deliver all the powder so brought into the said port aforesaid, unto the said officer or his assigns, he shall forfeit the like sum of ten pounds for every such offence.

N. B. By a late law for accumulating fines, the above ten pounds fine will be six hundred pounds.

Due attendance for the receiving and delivering gunpowder, is given at my office in third-street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

JOSEPH STILES, Com. Mil. Stores.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the 1st of June last, an Indian apprentice BOY, about twelve years of age, had on when he went away, an old plain coat the sleeves torn off, a Russia sheeting shirt, oznabrig trowsers, a small wool hat and a pair of shoes; has frequently ran away and loitered about town until brought home. Whoever takes up said boy, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by ROBERT ELLIOT, two doors from Mr. Dunlap's Printing-Office.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, a Negro man named CÆSAR, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, much pock marked, and remarkable heavy footed; had on when he went away, a hunting shirt, a pair of old black knit breeches and mixed woolen stockings, was formerly a sweep chimney, in this city. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said Negro to the subscriber in Second-street, near the Market, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges.

BARNT. DE KLYN.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THERE is not any reflection that can more enliven the hopes, or ensure the final success of the supporters of the glorious cause we are engaged in, than the idea suggested by the present spirited exertions of this city, that these will ever be proportioned to the danger of the day, and that the sound of alarm, will only prove the prelude to uncommon exertions, to retrieve what is lost.

In proportion as this prospect is enlivening to Americans, it is depressing and cutting to their foes, for with what heart can they strike a blow that only ensures the rebounding stroke of another more severe to themselves, or with what prospect, reduce our cities or our soldiers to destruction, since from their very ashes phœnixes arise, that match, if not outdo the venerable moulds from which they rose.

Let the story of the loss of Charlestown be told in Europe with all the aggravating exaggerations, that the fiercest foe to this country could add. What will be said, when it appears that this loss great as it may be represented, was not even sufficient to intimidate the women of America to dejection, for they after it, first undertook the active part of charitably soliciting subscriptions to render more energitic and more happy their brave countrymen and defenders, thus shewing only the more stronger their certainty of success, after the enemy had obtained the passing triumph of a conquest; could there be any thing more illustrious to the story of America, wherever told, than that spectacle of true magnanimity offered to the surrounding world by the citizens of Philadelphia, in opening a bank for the supply of the army, (the work of time and labours in other countries, but the atchievements of a few days in this) and in lending large sums to it, thus pledging their fortunes on the hopes of their country, and the fruits of their industry on its success.

The credit of America may have suffered something in the eyes of foreigners, by the depreciation of our money, what could come more seasonable to obviate this, than seeing a subscription of men of fortune and the most eminent citizens of the country, pledging themselves for the credit of the new State Money, after paper currency by the unhappy decay of its value, had become in some measure the subject of public distrust; thus shewing their firm reliance on the integrity of government, when involved in circumstances, that might have apoligized for temidity, caution and fears: If any thing could add to this chearing picture, or shew in a stronger point of light, the confidence every reasonable man must entertain of our success, let it be told, that the Philadelphia Militia Cavalry, the only troops called out, marched with laudable alacrity, leaving multitudinious engagements, families and cares, for the highest of all gratifications, the thanks and the service of their country; let it be told that the Fabius of America, prior to their arrival at camp, had rid himself of his enemies, and having no call for them, dismissed them home honorably ornamented with the laurels, that he who had earned so well, could so well and so justly bestow.

Let it be told, that the enemy placing their safety in retreat, had left their encroachments in the Jersies, that very enemy just returned from the arms of victory, and flushed with trivial success, fly to hide in the gloomy shades of New-York, these laurels, that fortune in one of her capricious whims, had only given to insult them.

If one idea more be wanting, let the United People of the globe, know, that supported by their proper virtue, fortitude and valour, the people of America court danger as the best of honour, that the dearer their independence costs them, the more lasting, the more sacred and revered it must be to immortal ages, that each memorial of their sufferings will for ever occur as the inestimable badge and charter, by which they purchased freedom, and that every monument sacred to the names of these patriots who have died in the contest, will be considered as the Household goods by which they swore to be free.

Thus thinking and thus acting, these distant shores proffer to them a happy abode for depressed industry, and the most exalted sext of patriotism, liberty and virtue, whilst they insure to ourselves, after the labours of the day, a cool shade, formed by honor, freedom and glory, and to our posterity for ever, the brightest examples that fame could leave, and the most precious inheritance their most sanguine wishes could demand, the peaceful enjoyment of liberty, safety, and independence, the fruits of our valour, and the reward of our toils.

JUVENIS.

June 22, 1780.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of Augustine Neisser (Clock and Watch maker) deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, to SAMUEL MECHLIN, Tanner in Germantown, or GEORGE SCHLOSSER in Philadelphia, that they may be settled, and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to settle likewise in three months time from this date, or their accounts will be put in an Attorneys hand to sue for it.

SAMUEL MECHLIN.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 13th instant, a large red COW, with large spreading white horns, some white at the end of her tail, being very remarkable for having the left toe on the right hind foot longer than the other. Whoever brings, or gives information where I may get her, shall receive Sixty Dollars and reasonable charges from me, living the West side of Fifth-street, near Vine-street, Philadelphia.

June 30. DANIEL JOY.

All kinds of CLOCKS & WATCHES
MADE OR REPAIRED BY
White & William Matlack,

The South side of Market-street near Fourth-street.

THOSE who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served in the cheapest and best manner.

They Likewise BUY or SELL new or old CLOCKS and WATCHES.

Philadelphia, June 27.

Wilmington, June 20, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Continental stables at this post, the 18th instant at night, the three following described HORSES, viz. One a bright bay, about 14 and a half hands high, with a star, branded U. S. a natural trotter. One brown, about the same size of the former, with a star in his forehead, a mealy coloured nose, switch tail, branded C. A. and paces. The other was stolen sometime ago, and is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, has a blaze in his face, a black mane and tail, paces and trots, branded C. A. on the near buttock, and off shoulder. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up and deliver said Horses to the subscriber, or any Continental Officer, on producing his receipt for the same, or in proportion for any of them; and One Thousand Dollars more will be given to the person or persons who secure the thief or thieves, with reasonable charges. And as it is become too much a practice among the people in the country to detain the public Horses, that has strayed away, and work them, to the great detriment of the service, a reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be given to any person or persons that will give information where any of said Horses are detained, in my district or in the neighbourhood thereof.

FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE open the Skinners Shop of the subscriber, living at the upper end of Front street, next door to Mr. Jacob Vanscivar, in the Northern Liberties, in the night, and stole between thirty and forty DEERSKINS, the skins is not quite finished; they took also a pairing knife and pumice stone, with an intent to finish them, as is imagined. Whoever apprehends the thief or thiefs, so that the owner may have his skins again, and the thief or thiefs be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

June 24. GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 28, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE Goal last night the two following persons, viz. PETER EATON, twenty-six years of age, near six feet high, dark brown hair, a little pitted with the small pox; had on a pale blue coat and waistcoat, mixed blue and white dimity breeches, shoes with odd buckles, and a small castor hat. Both of his ears have lately been crop'd for horse stealing.

Likewise a Negroe man, who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to the Continental army, Colonel Bradley's regt. of New-England troops. He had with him, when committed, an old bay horse, about 13 and a half hands high, branded C. A. The owner (if any there be) is desired to come, pay charges, and take the horse away, otherwise he will be sold to pay the charges. The said Negroe is about 25 years of age, had on a red coat and waistcoat, wore threadbare, without lining, green breeches buttoned up the sides, a castor hat that has been turned, a pair of old pumps, one of them tied, the other buckled. They stole and carried off with them out of the goal yard, two shirts, one pair of new ribbed thread stockings, one pair worsted ditto, and one linen handkerchief. Whoever takes up and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or one hundred dollars for either of them, paid by

JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

June 24.

Five HALF JOES Reward, or the Exchange.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Hill Town township, Bucks county, last Thursday afternoon the 22d inst. (June) a Negroe man named NED, of a yellowish complexion, about 19 or 20 years of age, by trade a tanner; he had on and took with him a tow linen shirt and trowsers, a pair of shoes without buckles; and is supposed to have taken a Gold Watch, made in London, No. 157. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Tanner.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others, are desired not to harbour him.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subscriber living in Water-street, between Vine and Race streets, the first of June (instant) from off the Commons of this city, two Red COWS the one supposed to be eight years old, some white in her forehead, her feet and udder white also, a white spot upon her rump, and was in good order; the other of a small size, supposed to be six years old, large horns, some white on her forehead, a brown udder. If stolen, on securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTY DOLLARS each for the Cows only, and all reasonable charges.

JACOB BRIGHT.

WANTED,
LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of July next, for the tryal of the brigantine or vessel called the *Charming Peggy*, burthen about 100 tons, with her cargo, consisting of about 100 hogsheads of tobacco and a large quantity of staves, said to have been lately cut out of a harbour in Virginia, by a Whale boat from New York, re-taken at sea, and libelled against as prize, by Matthew Lawler, *(qui tam, &c)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

WANTED,

THE Pennsylvania Packet, for the years 1777, and 1778. Any person having the same to dispose off, may have a good price, by applying to

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

Market-street, June 16.

COALS.

PIT-COAL, delivered at a very fine landing, near the town of Manchester, below the Falls of James River, is now to be had in any quantity, and the greatest dispatch given to the vessels. The QUALITY of these COALS, particularly for BLACKSMITH'S and SUGAR BAKER'S use, is esteemed equal to the New Castle Coal. For terms of sale, apply to WILLIAM RONALD, of Manchester, Virginia, or SAMUEL INGLIS & Co. of Philadelphia.

June 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM FORBES,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,
West India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Best Russia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,
Freemason do.
Tumblers of different sizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.
Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Also a few Breeches Patterns.

Philadelphia, June 9, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Pine-street, at the sign of the Maremaid, near the New Market, a servant man, named

WILLIAM PALMER,

an English man, about 60 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, had on a blue lindsey coat and trowsers, one of his fingers on his right hand disabled.

Also: At the same time, a servant girl, whose name is supposed by her husband, to be

HANNAH KELLEY.

she is of a Dutch descent, about the same height as the above mentioned, speaks bad English, makes use of snuff, and opened a bar room with a false key and took thereout a quantity of money, the amount not known. The girl is supposed to be in or about Lancaster, as she has friends there, and formerly lived in the township of Werick, in Lancaster county. Whoever secures said servants in any goal in the States, shall have the above Reward, or if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by me WILLIAM MURDOCH.

A few Reams of small
Cannon Cartridge Paper,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

WAS TAKEN UP,

ABOUT four weeks ago, a large Brown COW, she has a rope on her horns, one of which was sawed off, the other has been broke and grown again. Whoever had lost said Cow, by proving property, paying charges, may have her again by applying to the subscriber,

GEORGE SAWNER,
living in Love Lane.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1780.

THE Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

TO BE SOLD,

By DAVIS BEVAN, in Water-street, one door above Walnut street, the following GOODS.

OLD Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead, West-India Rum by ditto or Gallon, Whiskey by the Barrel, Holland Gin in Cases, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask or Gallon, Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Britannias, English Sweeping Brushes, Clamps for do. and Cloath, Hearth, Furniture, and Buckle Brushes, Lanthorns, Budge Barrels, Sailors Frocks, Bellows, a large assortment of English Castor and Wool Hats, powder and shaving Boxes, &c.

July 4, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of ISAAC WELLS, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested to, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from any part of payment; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs.

MOSES WELLS, Administrator.

WHEREAS inquiry has been made for certain persons by the names of Anthony Walker, Richard Ray, Captain Warren, and Captain Lane, officers on board the Rattlesnake, David M'Culough commander, while she was in Martinique in the year 1777; they are desired to pay or cause to be paid, their accounts for boarding and lodging, while they were there to Captain George Ord, with whom the order will be left, as their Captain refuses to pay the same.

N. B. The effects were left at Martinique.

WANTED,

A COOK at a Tavern in this city, likewise a sober person who knows how to keep accounts, as a Barr-Keeper, and a man qualified for an Hostler that is capable to keep a proper account; the above need not apply without proper recommendations. Enquire of RICHARD BARRY in Market-street, at the sign of the Cannonade at Trenton, three doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office. The said Barry is removing to the Conestogoe Waggon in Market-street, where he hopes for the continuance of his former custom, who may depend on genteel usage.

Germantown, June 6, 1780.

TAKEN up a large pied BULL, branded on the horn with the letters T T. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL LUCKEN.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern,

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on the tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the trial of the brig or vessel called the *Three Sisters*, burthen about 300 tons, Thomas Redshaw late master, taken at sea on her late intended voyage from Charlestown to New-York, sent into this port, and libelled against as prize by Stephen Decatur, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the end and intent that the owner or owners or any person concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same brig should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

June 26. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1780.

LOST from the subscriber's shallop while in the possession of the Refugees, about two weeks ago, between Egg-Island and the Capes of the Delaware, a large BOAT, which has been cut down and now has straight gunnels, of a very strong built, the ring and bolt drawn from the bow, the stern sheets and thoughts painted with Spanish brown, and her bottom payed with tar. Whoever hath found said Boat and delivers her to the subscribers, or to William Peterson at Morris's River, in the State of New Jersey, shall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

M'CULLOH & PETERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of well broke COACH HORSES, good blacks, sixteen hands high, blazes in their faces, and well matched. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stable, back of the City Tavern.

To be SOLD for want of Employ.

A YOUNG Negro MAN, who is a good house servant, and handy in a kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA.

ON Tuesday the fourth instant, being the anniversary of *the Great American Oera*, a Commencement for Degrees in the Arts, was held in the Hall of the University, which was honoured with the presence of his Excellency the President and the Hon. Congress; his Excellency the President of the State and the Hon. the Council; his Excellency C. La Luzerne, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Most Christian Majesty, and his family; and the several Public Boards; and a most genteel, respectable, and brilliant assembly of Ladies and Gentlemen, both foreigners and citizens: The Festivity was introduced with a band of Music, which began to play as the Trustees entered the Hall, and continued until they and the Faculty were seated.

ORDER of the EXERCISES.

PRAYER, by the PROVOST.

SALUTARY ORATION on the advantages of a liberal education; by Mr. Bleakley.

ORATION on the love of fame; by Mr. Sitgreaves.

MUSIC.

A FORENSIC disputation on this question, "Is it lawful to retain the Africans and their offspring in perpetual slavery?"

Mr. Gray opened the dispute in a very animated address, pointing out the illegality, inhumanity, and injustice of the practice. He was opposed by Messrs Bleakly and Sitgreaves, who, with great address and abilities undertook to defend it, and to shew, that, all mankind ever *have been, are*, and *of right ought to be slaves* and that it was not only lawful to enslave the Africans; but absolutely necessary to the equal happiness of mankind, that they should be kept in a state of bondage.

Mr. Caldwell closed the debate, by refuting the arguments of the two gentlemen who spoke on behalf of slavery, and appealing to the Provost for a decision, who, after taking a concise view of the arguments generally adduced in defence of the practice, and demonstrating their fallacy, decided in favour, of the right of the Africans to equal liberty with the rest of mankind.

MUSIC.

A DIALOGUE suited to the times, between Theron, Felix, and Ardentio, by Messrs. Sitgreaves, Caldwell, and Chevalier ‡.

MUSIC.

THE CONFERRING DEGREES; when the following gentlemen were admitted to their respective Degrees, agreeable to the rules of the University.

BACHELORS of ARTS.

John Bleakly,	Samuel Griffiths,
John Caldwell,	Benjamin Morris,
Peter Chevalier,	Joseph Rush,
James Gray,	Samuel Sitgreaves.

BACHELORS of PHYSIC.

William W. Smith,	Ebenezer Crosbie *.

DOCTOR of PHYSIC.

The Hon. David Ramsey, Esq.

MASTERS of ARTS.

Rev. Robt. Davidson,	Rev. Casparus Weiberg,
Rev. Tho. Read,	Rev. Henry Mulenberg,
Mr. J. Davidson, Rect.	Rev. Henry Helmouth,
Rev. W. Marshall,	Mr. Thomas Paine.
Rev. John C. Kunze,	

MUSIC.

VALIDICTORY ORATION; by Mr. Caldwell.

The CHARGE *to the* STUDENTS *of the* UNIVERSITY, *graduated, the* 4th *of July*, 1780, *at Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

ALTHOUGH I have not had the pleasure of conducting that course of study, and of superintending that education, which has entitled you to receive the first honors of the University of Pennsylvania; yet I trust, that your future conduct in life, will give me reason to reflect upon it with peculiar satisfaction, that the patrons of science in this State, have made me the instrument of conveying to you those marks of distinction and approbation, which your literary accomplishments have deserved.

I cannot but congratulate you on this auspicious day, which amidst the confusions and desolations of war, beholds learning beginning to revive, and animates us with the pleasing prospect of seeing the sacred lamp of science burning with a still brighter flame, and scattering its invigorating rays, over the unexplored deserts of this extensive continent; until the whole world be involved in the united blaze of knowledge, liberty and religion.

When I stretch my views forward, and survey the rising glories of America, the enriching consequences of our determined struggle for liberty; the extensive fields of intellectual improvement and useful invention, in science and arts, in agriculture and commerce, in religion and government, through which the unfettered mind will range, with encreasing delight, in quest of the undiscovered treasures, which yet lie concealed in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms of this new world; or in the other fertile sources of knowledge, with which it abounds; my heart swells with the pleasing prospect, that the sons of this Institution will distinguish themselves in the different walks of life, by their literary contributions to the embellishment and increase of human happiness.

And I cannot but flatter myself, that the ardent thirst for useful knowledge, which you have discovered, the happy foundation for its gratification, which is laid in your academic instruction, added to the natural abilities you possess, will spur you on to still higher improvements in science, place you amongst the most distinguished sons of this Institution, and give your country reason to look up to you as the future supporters and guardians of her liberties.

Your academic studies being finished, you are now about to launch out into life, the business of which is serious and infinitely important. The dangers arising from the precipitancy of youth, the allurements of pleasure, the envy of little minds, and the unbridled licentiousness of passion, are truly alarming; at the same time, that the expectations which your superior opportunities of improvement have raised in the breast of all who know you, loudly call for a proportionable dignity of conduct and extensive usefulness. No order of rational beings was brought into existence, wholly for pleasure and amusement, but to fill some useful place, and answer some important end in the extensive scheme of the beneficent Creator. It is therefore evidently the interest, wisdom, the perfection and happiness of every rational creature, that he perform the duty of his appointed station with diligence and fidelity. Much, very much, my young gentlemen, will be expected of you.

The honor of this institution, which now attracts the attention of the public, and commands the warmest wishes of every friend of learning and liberty in this and the neighbouring States, is intimately concerned in the figure you will make in life, and it will travel with anxiety until it see you formed into men of respectable characters and extensive usefulness. You are stepping into life in an age of knowledge and enquiry, and at a period the most important in the annals of America; when every principle of virtue, every sacred tie of honor, interest and gratitude, and every exalted sentiment of love to God and man, conspire to demand of you the utmost exertions of application, diligence and activity. Shall the free born sons of America, in the field, sustain, almost without a complaint, the unrelenting rigors of summer's and winter's campaigns; and animated with an inextinguishable love of liberty and their country, oppose the arbitrary demands, and the unequalled barbarities of British tyranny; and shall the silken sons of science bury their distinguished talents, and lock up their active powers in a scandalous inaction, fondly imagining that they are excused from taking any share in the glorious struggle? Shall they tamely look on with unfeeling hearts, when America is engaged in a cause of such magnitude, as has roused the attention of all Europe, and has excited one of its Most Illustrious Monarchs, with unequalled magnanimity, to take these infant States by the hand, to support us against the rage of disappointed ambition, and to share in our dangers and our expences; ambitious of the honor of an early appearance in the defence of the injured liberties of America, and the inalienable rights of human nature? I know that your youthful hearts, would swell with an honest indignation at the ungenerous thought. I know, that you esteem it the highest honor the heart of man can aspire to, (on this side of Heaven,) to be improved by an overruling Providence, as instruments either in procuring or supporting the freedom and happiness of your country.

When your country therefore calls so loudly, for every vigorous exertion, in support of her violated rights and liberties; when you see the restless spirit of domination at work, either plotting in its dark cabals, against the sacred interests of liberty, or openly invading, with lawless force, the essential rights of human nature; when you see the hideous form of tyranny and oppression stalking through the ranks of war, and marking its steps with every species of the most wanton devastation and murder, while the crouching spirit of slavery and sordid attachment to private interest, is either tamely submitting to the ignominious yoke, or with an unnatural hand, employed against the freedom and independence of fellow citizens, is industriously rivetting the shackles of despotism on the free born sons of America; you cannot but be nobly roused. You cannot but be all eye, all ear, all heart and all hand, in a cause so glorious. You will cry aloud and spare not, fearless of personal danger, undaunted by disaffected opposition, and equally regardless of the frowns of lawless power, and the machinations of secret villainy! Let the world know, that with the first rudiments of your education, you have imbibed the unconquerable spirit of liberty, an irreconcilable aversion to slavery of every kind, and an inviolable attachment to your country. While

‡ The Dialogists were interrupted at a particular point in a judicious manner, by an air set to music, which produced an happy effect.

* These young gentlemen, studied some time under the Medical Professors in the University, the rules of the Institution, admiting none but such to the first Degrees in Medicine.

ſhe is ſtrugeling for her liberty, with a ſpirit unbroken by her misfortunes, and gradually riſing ſuperior to the ſickning power of her adverſary. I truſt that you will never diſgrace, by a ſupine indifference, the ſublime lectures of morality, you have received in this place, from one of the ableſt inſtructors that America has ever known, and one of the brighteſt luminaries that ever ſhewn upon this weſtern world. He is now gone to reſt, but has left behind him the moſt encouraging example of undiviating rectitude, of indefatiguable application to ſtudy, of unremitting fidelity in the laborious buſineſs of inſtruction, of unſhaken zeal for the welfare of his country, and of an heart glowing with an ardent deſire to promote the intereſts of religion and learning over this once uncultivated Continent. While his memory ſhall continue dear to you, which I truſt will be till your lateſt breath, you will be animated by ſo bright an example, to a life of virtuous activity, and of vigorous exertion, to diffuſe the ſalutary influence of your liberal education, in the promotion of human happineſs, through the different ſpheres in which you will move in life.

And O! Let it be your ambition to have this ſphere of uſefulneſs continually widening as you paſs through life; while you are employed in relieving the diſtreſſed, protecting the innocent, diſcouraging vice, promoting the intereſt of virtue and religion, and thereby diffuſing joy and happineſs to all around you: Until, like the reſplendent ſource of day, you ſet, without a cloud, to riſe in a brighter world; where you will be employed in more exalted ſtations, and more extenſive ſervices. And never let this thought ſlip out of your minds; that you are made for an eternal duration; for glory, honor, and immortality; for which you are now to be trained up, during your minority, by a courſe of virtuous activity and religion; that you are accountable immortals; and that the day will certainly come, when you muſt appear before the infallible Judge of moral worth, and give an account for all the privileges of your education, all your opportunities of intellectual improvement, and all your capacities of private or public uſefulneſs. And O! let the conſcious ſatisfaction of meriting the eſteem of the wiſe and good in the world, the joyful expectation of meeting with the plaudit of approving Angels; and what is of infinitely more importance, the aſſured hope of the Divine approbation, animate you to the moſt determined abhorrence of the intoxicating charms of indolence and pleaſure, and the moſt vigorous exertions of all your active powers in the ſervice of your God and your generation. If there is aught on earth, that is ſuited to the native greatneſs of the human mind, or the dignity of an Heaven born ſpirit, it muſt be, in imitation of the benevolent author of our divine religion, to go about doing good, filling up life, with a ſeries of the moſt benificent conduct.

Would you then aſpire after this exalted honor; and certainly a more Godlike principle never actuated the human heart; permit me to remind you, that the foundation is only laid, the ſuperſtructure muſt be committed to your own future ſtudy and diligence, to expand and improve the principles you have imbibed in your education, until your careful cultivation of them render them the ſource of a conduct, diſtinguiſhed for its extenſive uſefulneſs and benificence. Having had the advantage of an early introduction into the fundamental principles of a great variety of uſeful knowledge, thro' the whole circle of the ſciences, it is now your buſineſs, to take care that you be ſo far from loſing the ſtock you have acquired, that you be conſtantly adding to the treaſure, until you gain a facility and readineſs in employing your fund of knowledge for the entertainment and inſtruction of others, as well as for the enriching and aggrandizing of your own minds. Remember, that young gentlemen having juſt finiſhed their academic education, are apt to run into the egregious error of imagining, that they have maſtered the whole circle of ſcience, merely from their ignorance of its vaſt extent, and their having no conceptions of what unbounded tracts of knowledge lie far beyond all that they have already learned, nay, poſſibly beyond the reach of human ſagacity; and hence, by neglecting their future ſtudies, they continue inſufferable ſmatterers thro' life, knowing nothing to any valuable purpoſe. The deſign of a collegiate education was not to make you maſters of any one branch of ſcience, but rather to open the mind to receive the firſt principles of various knowledge; to furniſh it with the inſtrumental ſciences; and to habituate it to application, and a ready exertion in all kinds of future reſearches; but eſpecially in that profeſſion which the ſtudent chuſes for life, with which he ought to be compleatly acquainted, and in which every principle of honor, virtue, intereſt and duty, ſhould engage him to excell.

But if you are ambitious, that the world ſhould recognize you as bleſſings to mankind, and tranſmit your names with honor to poſterity; you muſt remember that there is another qualification eſſentially neceſſary, and infinitely more important than all the learning of the ſchools; I mean an unbounded and extenſive benevolence of heart and temper, which excludes none from your regards, on account of their difference of ſentiment, age, condition, character or nation; and to which it is a ſufficient recommendation, that it is a fellow creature that needs your aſſiſtance, a rational being, the workmanſhip of the ſame Almighty hand, that created yourſelves, and who, for aught you know, may be your inſeparable companion, through all the variety of untried being, in a future ſtate. This will make you good Angels to mankind, and derive upon you the bleſſing of them that are ready to periſh. This will make you valuable and uſeful members of ſociety, endear you to the affections of all the wiſe and good among mankind, and render you more illuſtrious and honorable, than a Cæſar or an Alexander, when adorned with the ſpoils of conquered nations.

I have only another ſentence to add, in behalf of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. While ſhe is looking forward to the day, when you will riſe into importance, to ſupply the places of theſe exalted characters, who have borne the burden and heat of the day, and have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by an unſhaken attachment to the intereſts of learning and their country; ſhe hopes to find in you a continued affection to your *Alma Mater*, whoſe free ſpirit does not permit her to bind you, with the unneceſſary ties of oaths and promiſes; but rather truſts to the generoſity of your nature and the force of thoſe principles, in which you have been inſtructed; not doubting but, that while the ſons of freedom in America, ſhall celebrate, in each revolving year, the glorious Anniverſary of their Independence and emancipation from Britiſh tyranny, you will recognize, with gratitude, your obligations to her, who has, on that auſpicious day, diſtinguiſhed you with her firſt and her freſheſt laurels. Our warmeſt wiſhes for your future proſperity and eminence follow you; and with the ſincereſt affection we commend you to the grace of God, who is able to preſerve you from falling, and reward your fidelity in his ſervice, with a crown of unfading glory.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

The buſineſs of the day was conducted with the greateſt propriety and decorum; and the young gentlemen exhibited an agreeable ſpecimen of their abilities, and performed their reſpective parts to the very great ſatisfaction of the audience.

The ſeveral Gentlemen and Ladies, who having expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the Dialogue, will be gratified in our next.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNALS of CONGRESS.

FRIDAY, May 26, 1780.

THE Committee appointed to take into conſideration the outſtanding debts due from the Commiſſary and Quartermaſter General's departments, &c. and

The Committee appointed to confer with the Miniſter of France on the ſubject of ſupplies; and alſo

The Committee to whom was referred the motion of the 23d, reſpecting lands within the bounds of the United States; delivered in their ſeveral reports.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report on the outſtanding debts, and thereupon came to the following reſolutions:

Whereas it is repreſented that large arrears are due to the inhabitants of ſundry of theſe States for proviſion, forage and other articles, furniſhed by them to the departments of the Commiſſary General of Purchaſes, and Quartermaſter General for the public ſervice, and for which they have received notes or Certificates, ſigned by perſons appointed to purchaſe the ſaid articles, the payment whereof hath been delayed, to the prejudice of many of the holders, and for which money cannot in the preſent circumſtances be iſſued from the Treaſury: Therefore,

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective States wherein ſuch notes or Certificates have been heretofore given, and remain unpaid, to impower the Collectors of the Continental taxes, due to the firſt of March laſt, to receive in payment thereof ſuch notes or Certificates from the perſons in whoſe names they have been given, on the following conditions:

That the perſons paying in the ſaid notes or Certificates, indorſe the ſame to the Collectors, who may receive them, and alſo take an oath or affirmation, before a Magiſtrate, that they have been obtained for the value, and the articles therein expreſſed, delivered for the uſe of the United States, and for which no payment hath been made; which oath or affirmation ſhall be indorſed on each note or Certificate:

That in caſes when the notes or Certificates held by any perſon ſhall exceed the amount of the taxes due from ſuch perſon, at the time they are paid in, the ſurplus be credited by the State to ſuch perſon, and allowed in future taxes, under ſuch checks and ſecurities as the reſpective Legiſlatures may think beſt ſuited to their different modes of collection; and that ſuch ſurplus bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. till thus diſcounted:

On paſſing the foregoing paragraph,
The Yeas and Nays were required, and
It paſſed in the affirmative.

Reſolved, That the ſaid notes or Certificates, ſo indorſed and received by the Collectorss as aforeſaid, being by the Treaſurer of ſuch State delivered to the principals of the reſpective departments, from whom payment is due, or their Agents in the city of Philadelphia, and the receipts of the ſaid principals or Agents making the principals accountable for the amount of the notes or Certificates paid in as aforeſaid, being lodged with the Board of Treaſury of the United States; the reſpective States ſhall thereupon have credit for the ſame on their quotas of taxes due to the 1ſt of March laſt; and if the amount ſhall, in any caſe, exceed the ſaid quotas, the balances ſhall be paid to the reſpective States to whom they may be due:

Provided that nothing contained in the foregoing reſolution, ſhall be conſtrued to exonerate any State from the payment of orders already drawn, or to affect the requiſition of Congreſs of the 19th day of the preſent month:

On the queſtion to agree to the foregoing reſolution, excluſive of the proviſo.

The Yeas and Nays were required, and
It paſſed in the affirmative.

A vote was then taken on the providing clauſe, and paſſed in the affirmative:

After which the whole paſſed without a diviſion.

May 27.

Whereas it appears to Congreſs, by a repreſentation from the Commercial Committee, that thirteen invoices of goods have been ſhipped in the years 1777 and 1778 from Bilboa, by Meſs. Gardoqui and ſons, by order of Arthur Lee, Eſquire, in the following veſſels, viz. the Lydia Captain Andrews, Alexander Captain Williamſon, Charlotte Captain Sinclair, Succeſs Captain Gerriſh Neptune Captain Lee, Tabby Captain Hodges, John Captain Woodberry, Wenneſty Deal Captain Vickory, Nancy Captain Ingerſol, George Captain Knight, Lively Captain Dupee, Hawk Captain Smith, and Scorpion Captain Ivis:

And whereas the ſaid goods were expreſſed by the invoices to be on account of Elbridge Gerry, Eſquire; and ſuch part thereof as arrived ſafe has been received by James Warren, Eſquire, the public Agent, to whom they were addreſſed:

Reſolved, That the ſaid Elbridge Gerry, Eſquire, be indemnified by the United States from any coſt or charges that have been or ſhall be made againſt him on account of the goods ſo ſhipped, and that any claims relative thereto be exhibited to the Commercial Committee of Congreſs.

Congreſs took into conſideration the report of the Committee appointed to confer with the Honorable the Miniſter of France; and thereupon,

Reſolved, That the Board of Admiralty be directed to fit for ſea, with the utmoſt expedition, the ſeveral ſhips of war and frigates now in port:

That it be earneſtly recommended to the reſpective States, within whoſe ports any of the ſaid ſhips or frigates may be, to afford every aſſiſtance to the board of Admiralty, on their application for artificers, labourers and materials, for preparing the ſame for ſea, and for complementing their complement of men.

Reſolved, That Congreſs will defray every neceſſary expence which any State ſhall incur in conſequence of the above reſolution.

And whereas it is proper to make proviſion for repairing any damages which the fleets of our Allies may ſuſtain by ſtorms or otherwiſe:

Reſolved, That the Board of Admiralty be directed to cauſe as many maſts, yards and ſpars, as they ſhall deem neceſſary for the above purpoſe, to be procured:

That the Board of Admiralty be alſo directed to ſettle ſignals with the commanding officers of any ſhip or ſhips of our Ally, which may now, or ſhall hereafter be, upon the coaſts of the United States.

And for the promoting of harmony and forwarding the common views of France and America;

Reſolved, That it be recommended to the legiſlatures of theſe United States to paſs laws for the puniſhment of ſuch perſons as ſhall encourage deſertion from the fleets or armies of any foreign power, who ſhall proſecute the war in America in conjunction with theſe United States, and for recovering ſuch deſerters as ſhall endeavour to conceal themſelves among the inhabitants.

Ordered, That ſo much of the report as relates to the diſpoſal of the Saratoga, be referred to the Board of Admiralty, and that the remainder be poſtponed.

On motion of Mr. Duane, ſeconded by Mr. Folſom,

Reſolved, That three hundred hogſheads of the ſugars in the hands of John Bradford, Continental Agent at Boſton, be by him converted into money, and the ſame tranſmitted to the Continental Treaſury without loſs of time, notwithſtanding any former reſolution of Congreſs to the contrary.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Eſq;
Preſident, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, did in their late ſeſſions, paſs an Act, intitled, "An Act, for procuring an immediate ſupply of proviſions for the Federal Army, in its preſent exigency," under which Commiſſioners were appointed in ſeveral counties within this State, to procure cattle, ſheep, and ſalted proviſion, with all poſſible diſpatch. And it was declared by the ſame Act, that it ſhould be lawful for the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, by proclamation, to ſuſpend the ſeveral powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumſtances of the army ſhould in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the ſupplies of the above articles, are now ſufficiently ample to juſtify the ſuſpenſion of the ſaid purchaſes, and all further proceedings under the ſaid Act, at this time. Whereupon in purſuance of the powers ſo veſted in us, we have thought proper to iſſue this our proclamation, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to which the ſaid Commiſſioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themſelves accordingly.—And We do further require the ſaid Commiſſioners with all convenient ſpeed, to make report of the purchaſes by them made, under the ſaid Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
Preſident.

Atteſt.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the firſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Lighthouſe rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

L O S T,

ON Wedneſday night laſt, ſome where between Arch ſtreet, and the road to the middle of Turner's Lane, a gold globe headed CANE, engraved I. H. in a cypher on the top of it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward for their trouble.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and paces, remarkable ſhort hair on his near ſide, ſhows his fore foot on the ſame, with a ſmall blaze on his forehead. Alſo, a black MARE about thirteen hands high, ſix years old, trots, has a remarkable wart on the right ſide of her noſtril, as large as a Walnut. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or TWO HUNDRED for either of them, and reaſonable charges, by

GEORGE REHN,
Living in New-ſtreet.

FISH-KILL, June 29.

LAST week about 90 sail of great and small vessels appeared in the North-River, nearly opposite Col. Philips's; from hence it was concluded that Sir Harry intended to attack West-Point; in consequence of which the militia in this county was called out, who appeared at their respective places of rendezvous with great alertness. We have since heard that most of the vessels have fallen down the river. 'Tis thought this manœuvre was made in order to facilitate the burning plan in New-Jersey. Though they burnt the small town of Springfield, they paid dearly for it, having lost in killed and wounded, by the best accounts we can collect, from 500 to 700 men.

Extract of a letter from Westchester county, June 27.

"I returned from over the river to day, it was confidently told me, that Sir Harry Clinton was at East-Chester,---that most of the British army were moving that way,---that an incursion into Connecticut was generally supposed,---and that great part of the fleet was ordered up the Sound*.

"I was this morning opposite the fleet at Philips's, it consisted of one sloop of war, an armed snow, eleven square rigged transports and twenty small vessels; the other part of the fleet were making the best of their way to New-York. A number of the enemy are at Philips's, their picket guard extends two miles, near Abraham Vancurt's."

* The Tories, who pretend to know the designs of Sir Harry, say, that he don't mean to attack the fort at West-Point, but whilst the militia are drawn off from below the mountains, he intends to sweep away all the cattle to be found in Westchester, and the lower parts of Dutchess counties.

TRENTON, July 5.

EXTRACT FROM GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, June 26, 1780.

"THE Commander in Chief requests General Greene and all the officers and men under his command, to accept his warmest thanks for the good conduct and gallantry displayed in opposing the enemy in their advance to Springfield the 23d instant. The regiment of Col. Angell, from its situation, had an opportunity of more particularly distinguishing itself, and is entitled to particular notice.

"The General has observed with the highest satisfaction that the behaviour of the troops upon every late occasion, has exhibited signal proofs how much may be expected from their valour, improved as it now is by discipline, and affords the happiest presage of success in our future operations."

Since our last, returned to this place, Major-General Dickinson. The enemy having evacuated the State, the General, at the request of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, marched the militia to Elizabeth Town, and destroyed those works which the enemy had erected at and near the old Point; which service being performed, he dismissed them with great reputation.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the loss sustained by the militia, in the two late excursions of the enemy into this State, does not exceed ten killed, forty wounded, and ten prisoners.

The rapidity of General Knyphausen's last movement, with his incendiaries, to Springfield, could only be equalled by his precipitate retreat; short as his stay was in the country, the alarm was general, and the whole body of militia in motion; two days would have given us a prodigious force.

We hear from the best authority, that in future no stores will be suffered to remain at this post.

Trenton, July 4, 1780.

THE Ladies of Trenton, in New Jersey, emulating the noble example of their patriotic sisters of Pennsylvania, and being desirous of manifesting their zeal in the glorious cause of American liberty, having this day assembled for the purpose of promoting a subscription for the relief and encouragement of those brave men in the Continental army, who, stimulated by example, and regardless of danger, have so repeatedly suffered, fought and bled in the cause of virtue and their oppressed country: And taking into consideration the scattered situation of the well disposed thro' the State, who would wish to contribute to so laudable an undertaking, have, for the convenience of such, and the more effectually to carry their scheme into execution, unanimously appointed Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Furman and Miss Cadwallader, a Committee, whose duty it shall be immediately to open subscriptions and to correspond with the Ladies hereafter named, of the different counties throughout the State, requesting their aid and influence in the several districts; and in order the more expeditiously to carry their scheme into execution, the Ladies now met have taken the liberty to solicit the interest of the following Ladies, in promoting the said subscriptions, viz. For the County of Hunterdon, Mrs. (Vice President) Stevens, Mrs (Judge) Smith, Mrs. (Charles) Coxe, Mrs. R. Stevens, Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. T. Lowrey, Mrs. J. Sexton, Mrs. B. Van Cleve, Mrs. (Col.) Berry, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet:—County of Suffex, Mrs. (Counsellor) Ogden, Mrs. (Col.) Thomson, Mrs. (Major) Hoops, Mrs. T. Anderson:—County of Bergen, Mrs. (Col.) Dey, Mrs. Fell, Mrs. Kuyper, Mrs. Erskine, Mrs. (Major) Dey:—County of Morris, Mrs. (Counsellor) Condict, Mrs. (Parson) Jones, Mrs. (Col.) Remsen, Mrs. Vanzant, Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. (Col.) Cook, Mrs. Fresch:—County of Essex, Mrs. (Governor) Livingston, Mrs. C. Camp, Mrs. (Doctor) Burnet, Mrs. (Elisha) Boudinot, Mrs. Hornblower:—County of Middlesex, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Counsellor) Deare, Mrs. (George) Morgan, Mrs. (Col.) Neilson, Mrs. Neilson, Mrs. (Daniel) Marsh:—County of Monmouth, Mrs. (Gen.) Forman, Mrs. (Col.) Scudder, Mrs. Newell, Mrs. (Peter) Foreman, Mrs. (Jacob) Wickoff, Mrs. (Peter) Convenhoven:—County of Burlington, Mrs. (Col.) Cox, Mrs. (Counsellor) Tallman, Mrs. (Col.) Borden, Mrs. (Secretary) Reed, Mrs. (Capt.) Read:—County of Somerset, Lady Stirling, Mrs. (General) Morris, Mrs. (Col.) Martin, Mrs. (Attorney-General) Patterson, Mrs. R. Stockton:—County of Glouceſter, Mrs. (Col.) Clark, Mrs. (Col.) Wescott, Mrs. (Col.) Ellis, Mrs. (Col.) Hugg, Mrs. Bloomfield:—County of Salem, Mrs. (Col.) Dick, Mrs. Mayhew, Mrs. Tagart:—County of Cumberland, Mrs. (Counsellor) Buck, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Elmer, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Fitman:—County of Cape May, Mrs. (Counsellor) Hand, Mrs. Whilden, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hildreth; whose well known patriotism leaves no room to doubt of their best exertions in the promotion of an undertaking so humane and praise worthy, and that they will be happy in forwarding the amount of their several collections, either with or without the names of the donors, which will be immediately transmitted by Mrs. (Moore) Furman, who is hereby appointed Treasurer, to be disposed of by the Commander in Chief, agreeable to the General Plan.

As the Ladies here would wish to expedite the good work as much as possible, they have appointed Miss Dagworthy of Trenton, their Secretary, who will receive and answer all letters that the Ladies of the different counties may think proper to favour her with on the occasion, and to furnish them with proper subscription papers as soon as possible.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, to his friend in this city, dated July 3.

"Yesterday a schooner arrived here in a short passage from St. Thomas's, the Captain informs, that the French fleet and army for America, had touched at Martinique, on their way to America, and that all the ships of the line there were 50 sail."

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Camp, dated June 29, 1780.

"The patriotism of the women of your city, is a subject of conversation with the army; had I a poetic genius, I would sit down and write an ode in praise of it. Burgoyne, who, on his first appointment to America, boasted that he would dance with the ladies, and coax the men to submission, must now have a better understanding of the good sense and public spirit of our females, as he has already heard of the fortitude and inflexible temper of our heroes. We do not suppose that these contributions can be any stable support to the campaign for any length of time; but, as it is a mark of respect to the army, it has given particular satisfaction and it may be a great temporary service. Nothing has been more discouraging for some time past, than to believe that we were neglected, or almost lost from the remembrance of our fellow-citizens."

On Thursday last, died Capt. Ephraim Doane, after a short indisposition.

MR. DUNLAP,

SIR,

YOUR giving the following proceedings of a Court Martial held in the county of Philadelphia, a place in your paper, will oblige, Sir, your

humble Servant,

WILLIAM COATS,

July 6. Lieutenant of Philadelphia county.

AT a general Court Martial held at the house of Henry Schneider jun. in New-Hanover township, county of Philadelphia, the 16th of June last, Col. George Smith being elected President of the Court; Captain David Davis, Lieutenant, Jeremiah Wiser, and Ensign Jonathan Brook, officers in the company of Limerick township, were charged with marching off the battalion parade at the head of their company, contrary to orders, refusing to join it again, throwing the battalion into confusion, and behaving beneath the character of officers and gentlemen, on the 18th of May last; the Court having given the said officers the fairest opportunity of exculpating themselves, were of opinion, that the said Captain Davis, and Ensign Jonathan Brook were guilty of every part of said charge, and according to the 28th section of the militia law of this State. Did sentence them to be cashiered with disgrace. The Court was of opinion, that Lieutenant Jeremiah Wiser, be acquitted with honor, and unanimously agreed, that the above charge and judgment be published in the English and German newspapers.

GEORGE SMITH, Col. 1st. Bat. President.

Attested,

NATHANIEL CHILD,

Judge Advocate.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1780.

HAVING examined the sentence of the Court Martial held on Captain David Davis, Lieutenant Jeremiah Wiser, and Ensign Jonathan Brooke, of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, I do approve thereof, and direct that the sentence be fully carried into execution, and Lieutenant Wiser being acquited with honor, is to be released from his arrest and take charge of the company, until new officers are appointed.

JOSEPH REED, President,
and Commander in Chief of the Militia.

Philadelphia, July 8.

Two Hard Dollars Reward.

TAKEN from a house in Second-street, a little above Christ Church, a BLACK MASTIFF PUP, the end of all his feet and tail white.—Any person who will give information of him to the Printer shall receive the above reward.

WAS TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, on the 5th July, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with black main, tail and legs, with one white foot-- trots and canters. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 7. JACOB OMAN.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY on the fifth instant, a Negroe man named SAM, twenty two years of age, five feet ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, speaks good English, and plays on the violin, has been bred to farming business. Whoever delivers him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward.

July 6. EPHRAIM BLAINE,

TO BE SOLD,

TWO brick HOUSES with kitchens adjoining, situate on the east side of Fourth-street near Walnut-street, known by the sign of the Three Jolly Irishmen, with the lot of ground the same belonging, containing in front 34 feet including a 7 feet alley, and in depth 33 feet, subject to a ground rent of 30 Spanish Dollars per annum. Also, five yearly ground rents reserved in Spanish Milled Dollars, amounting in the whole to 35 dollars and a half, issuing out of five several lots of ground adjoining the above, well secured by brick houses. Also a two story brick house situate on the east side of Front-street opposite the end of Lumbard-street, known by the sign of the Anchor, the lot is 17 feet front, by 66 feet deep the house is well finished with a good kitchen in the cellar, subject to a ground rent of 27 dollars and one sixth of a dollar per annum. Also, a yearly ground rent of 34 dollars, issuing out of a house and lot on the west side of Penn-street, in the tenure of John Hoover, both houses has the privilege of a wide alley running from front to Penn street. Also, a lot of ground situate on the south side of Market-street, adjoining the east side of Cunningham's lot, containing 20 feet front, and 306 deep, clear of incumbrances. For terms of sale, apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, who have a large number of other estates for sale.

Philadelphia, July 8.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church-Alley, in Third-street, (that formerly was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholesale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniseed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raising low proof liquors, &c.

N. B He continues to make the above liquors of the best quality; and gives particular encouragement to those who buy to sell again.

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident:

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d day of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Jarret Hopper, in Paramus, (State of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachment of British troops; whereupon he saddled his horse and put his saddle bags on him, but before he had time to get his surtout coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some Continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke the bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddle bags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddle bags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following Loan-Office Certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549; for 500 dollars each, dated, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Kent.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28th, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the third instant, from the Subscribers, but supposed to be stolen, two HORSES; the one a bright bay, has some white under his mane, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, branded on both fore hoofs with the letters PALB. The other a small roan Horse, about thirteen hands high, trots and canters, a small star in his forehead, black mane and tail, in good order. Supposed to be stolen by a tall, lusty, fresh coloured man, much pock-marked; had on a red coat, and white trowsers, wears a round hat and his hair tied. Whoever takes up said horses and delivers them, to the subscribers, living in Spring Garden, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward for each, and all reasonable charges; if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for securing the thief, by

PHILIP ALBERGER, and
CHRISTIAN PHILLER.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1780.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A strong half worn

Riding CHAIR.

Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD or RENTED

For the season, and immediate possession given.

A Large and Elegant HOUSE, one mile from the city, a brick building adjoining, stabling for four horses, coach house and hay loft, a pump of excellent water near the door, there are near four acres of ground in the lot, a great part gardening, the remainder in good grass. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT almost new, with the best sett of steel Springs and Glasses in America, such as cannot now be procured, with Harness complete, and in order. Enquire of Mr. CARSON, at the Harp & Crown, in Third-street Philadelphia.

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May 1780, taking into conſideration the great and increaſing decay of vital piety; the degeneracy of manners, want of public ſpirit, and prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout our land; and that the righteous God by continuing ſtill to afflict us with the ſore calamity of a cruel and barbarous war, is loudly calling the inhabitants, to repentance and reformation; and as a means thereto, to frequent fervent prayer,

I DO therefore appoint THURSDAY the ſeventeenth day of next Auguſt, to be obſerved, by all the Congregations under their care, as a day of humiliation, faſting and prayer.

Philadelphia, June 27 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Chambers of the Commiſſioners of Accounts, at the Treaſury Board of the United States, are open, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 until 6 o'clock in the evening. *By order of the Commiſſioners.*

WILLIAM RAMSEY, Clk.

TO BE SOLD BY

Andrew & James Caldwell,

WEST INDIA RUM,
GIN,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
MADEIRA WINE,
CLARET in Hogſheads,
ALUM,
JESUIT's BARK,
BRIMSTONE,
A Few Pieces of CALLICO,
And a Quantity of ENGLISH NEEDLES,

June 30.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South-eaſt corner of Second and Market-ſtreets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A FEW pieces of Second Cottons, Black Sergedenims, Superfine white Caſſimer, Muſlins, India Dimities, Cambricks, Lawns, Perſians, Scotch and coloured Threads, &c. &c. Alſo a few caſks of Vinegar.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to ſell on commiſſion.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD, by

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

At his houſe the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, a few hogſheads of EXCELLENT Port-au-Prince SUGARS, coffee, good Teneriffe wine in pipes; he continues to carry on the COPPERSMITHS BUSINESS as uſual, and has STILLS of various ſizes, from 200 down to 20 gallons, all which he will ſell as reaſonable as the times will admit.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

TO BE LET,

A FRONT PARLOUR, in a public part of the city, and in a genteel neighbourhood, which would ſuit for an office: It has been formerly occupied as ſuch. Enquire of the Printer.

Genteel Lodgings to be had as above.

FOR SALE,

A NEGROE LAD,

FIFTEEN years old, bred to houſe work, well grown, and has had the ſmall pox and meazles, is very healthy. Inquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

WANTED Immediately,

A WOMAN with a good breaſt of milk, ſuch an one coming well recommended, may hear of a good place by applying to the Printer.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 26th inſtant, from a lot in Third-ſtreet in this city, a RED COW with a white face, a remarkable long tail, and milks only with the two fore tits. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet, next door to the Sheriff, ſhall have the above reward.

MARY HOLTON.

June 29, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subſcriber having incloſed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, ſigned by Francis Wade, Eſq. D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thouſand five hundred and thirty ſix dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with ſaid certificate being miſcarried. Any perſon who meets with the ſame, will be thankfully rewarded for ſending it to the ſubſcriber, near the corner of Arch-ſtreet in Second-ſtreet, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no uſe to any perſon, but the perſon its made payable to as payment is ſtopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Living in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

LISBON WINE,

Of the BEST QUALITY;

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

A VARIETY of GOODS ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlaſtings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as uſual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the fourteenth day of July inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed cutter or veſſel called the Miraculous Pitcher, burthen about one hundred tons, William Middleton late commander; taken at ſea, ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize by Gerald Forreſter, (*qui tam*, &c) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By Order of the Court,

July 3. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the tenth day of July next, for the tryal of the brigantine or veſſel called the *Charming Peggy*, burthen about 100 tons, with her cargo, conſiſting of about 100 hogſheads of tobacco and a large quantity of ſtaves, ſaid to have been lately cut out of a harbour in Virginia, by a Whale boat from New-York, re-taken at ſea, and libelled againſt as prize, by Matthew Lawler, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the bill, &c. *By order of the Judge,*

June 16. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the 1ſt of June laſt, an Indian apprentice BOY, about twelve years of age, had on when he went away, an old plane coat the ſleeves torn off, a Ruſſia ſhirting ſhirt, ozn brig trowſers, a ſmall wool hat and a pair of ſhoes; has frequently ran away and loitered about town until brought home. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT ELLIOT, two doors from M. Dunlap's Printing-Office.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his PICTURE and JEWELLERY SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-horſe Alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

JESUITS BARK of the very firſt quality, Jalop, Ipecacuana, Glauber and Epſom Salt, Flour of Sulphur, Manna, Sago, Sallop, Sena, Opium, Tartar-Emetic, Roman Vitriol, beſt Sweet Oil, beſt Tooth Powder, Hungarian Balſamic Oil, or the Cripple Curing Oil, Anderſon's or Scott's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Hooper's Female Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Keyſer's famous Pills, being the ſafeſt and ſureſt cure for a certain diſeaſe; Dr. Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying Sugar Plumbs, with full directions for their uſe.

Likewiſe the celebrated Harlem Oil, with full directions for taking it. There is nothing exceeds this medicine in the gravel and ſtone, bruiſes, pains in the reins, thickneſs of blood, all black and blue ſpots, all kinds of fevers and indiſpoſitions of the ſtomach, liver, lights, or lungs, aſthma, ſhortneſs of breath, cough, inward or outward ſores, reſtoring to the face a freſh and wholeſome colour; it likewiſe cures the ſcurvy, the dropſy, breaking out in the face, megrims, giddineſs and head achs, likewiſe a great ſtrengthening of the ſight. Many other fine cures have been performed by this famous medicine, as will appear in the direction given with each bottle.

Likewiſe may be had Pictures, Maps, Jewellery, Silk and thread Stockings. Likewiſe Black Ball, which, when laid on ſhoes or boots, appears of a fine japan'd black, and will not foil the whiteſt ſtockings, and is a great preſervator of the leather.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1780.

STOLEN out of the paſture in the Northern Liberties, on the 14th inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſix years old, near fifteen hands high, paces a ſlow travel, and trots faſt; is very high ſpirited in common, if not too hard rode.—The only thing very remarkable, is, that her near hind paſtor-joint, is ſome what thicker than the other, and but little hair upon it. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Mare, ſo that the owner may get her, or delivers her to the Subſcriber, living in the Northern Liberties, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars reward, and reaſonable charges; and for the Mare and Thief, Eight Hundred Dollars, paid by

JOHN KERTER, Tanner.
in Second-ſtreet, near the Barracks.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1780.

THE Copartnerſhip between LANG and CLAYTON is diſſolved. Capt. Lang is authorized to ſettle all the Copartnerſhip accompts.

WHEREAS an advertiſement appeared in one of the weekly news-papers of this city, ſome time ſince, adviſing that the Commiſſary of Military ſtores would receive gun-powder into the State Magazine, from the owners or poſſeſſors thereof, nevertheleſs the ſubſcriber has reaſon to believe, that ſeveral perſons, as well merchants as others, for want of knowing the penalties they are ſubject to by a law now in force, for not ſending their gun-powder to the ſaid Magazine, have retained the ſame in their houſes, ſtores, &c. to the great danger of the neighbouring inhabitants. To the intent therefore that no perſon may plead ignorance in the premiſes, I do hereby inform all whom it may concern, that the following ſection is part of the law abovementioned, which they would do well to obſerve, as the ſubſcriber will be obliged to put the ſaid law ſtrictly in execution againſt all delinquents.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no perſon whatſoevr within the precincts of the city of Philadelphia aforeſaid, nor within two miles thereof, ſhall preſume to keep in any houſe, ſhop, cellar, ſtore or place of the ſaid city, nor within two miles thereof, other than the powder-ſtore aforeſaid, any more or greater quantity at any one time, than twelve pounds of gun powder, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence. And whatſoever maſter, merchant, or other perſon, trading or bringing into the ſaid port, any gun-powder, ſhall not, within the ſpace of forty-eight hours from his firſt arrival and coming to anchor there, upon due notice given him of the purport of this Act, by the ſaid officer or his deputy, or ſervant, deliver all the powder ſo brought into the ſaid port aforeſaid, unto the ſaid officer or his aſſigns, he ſhall forfeit the like ſum of ten pounds for every ſuch offence."

N. B. By a late law for accumulating fines, the above ten pounds fine will be ſix hundred pounds.

Due attendance for the receiving and delivering gun-powder, is given at my office in third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets.

JOSEPH STILES, Com. Mil. Stores.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, a dark brown HORSE, ſeven years old, full fifteen hands high, in good order, paces and trots, has a blaze and a ſnip, and is branded on the near buttock with the letters I C. Whoever ſecures the ſaid horſe and thief, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges, paid by me

ANTHONY WILLIAMS, Jun.

June 17, 1780.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

STEPHEN GIRARD,

At his STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreet.

A FEW cheſts of compleat muſkets, ſugar and coffee by the quantity, alſo excellent good old clarret, and cyder in bottles,

---

TO BE SOLD

By the SUBSCRIBER,

A TRACT of land in Cheſter county, about two miles below Chads Ford, containing 220 acres, about one half whereof is cleared, upwards of 20 acres of which is a rich bottom on Brandywine Creek, that may be watered by a plentiful ſtream. The remainder woodland, on which is a large quantity of white oak, and other valuable timber. There is on the premiſes, a ſmall wooden dwelling houſe and barn: It is about ten miles from Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is requeſted to apply to

EDWARD PENINGTON.

Alſo, ſingle and double refined LOAF SUGAR, to be SOLD, enquire as above.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber living at Vincent forge, in Cheſter County, on Sunday night laſt, a Mulatto ſervant man named

JOHN EPLER,

25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, very ſtout made, a forgeman by trade, very much given to liquor and when drunk very abuſive, he has a remarkable large ſcar on his right wriſt, occaſioned by a burn, had on when he went away, a linen coat edged with red, linen jacket and breeches edged with the ſame, thread ſtockings, ſtrong leather pumps, with round copper plated ſhoe buckles, and Mackerony hat: It is ſuppoſed that he has bent his courſe towards Philadelphia, in order to get on board ſome veſſel that is going to ſea, in hopes of being taken by the enemy, as his inclination is to go to them, the ſaid Mulatto run away laſt ſpring, in company with a White man, in order to join the Indians, but was apprehended near the Miniſinks. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter can have him again, and he brought to puniſhment, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

JOHN YOUNG.

June 15, 1780.

June 26, 1780.

LOST about ten days ago in the Market, a large bundle PAPERS and ACCOUNTS, wrapped up in a red and white ſpotted handkerchief. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver them to the Printer of this paper, or leave them at the Coffee-houſe, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars for their trouble with the handkerchief, and no queſtions aſked; the owners name is endorſed on many of the accounts.

N. B. The papers are of no ſervice to any body but the owner.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. THE

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, on Monday the twenty-fourth inst. at ten o'clock in the morning: All Public House-keepers without exception are to apply by petition to this Court for recommendations for licences, and none but those who so apply will be recommended. Recommendations to become void, if the licences are not taken out within a month after the Court.

July 11.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Cross Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious Dwelling in the Borough of Chester, formerly occupied by Mr. David Copeland, (now the sign of the Cross Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern business as usual, for the reception and entertainment of such gentlemen travellers, as may please to favour him with their custom, having provided himself with a choice stock of liquors, and assiduous attendant; he also flatters himself with the continuance of his former customers, who may rely on receiving every possible attendance, by their most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE FORSYTH.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN the night of the 7th inst. the house of the subscriber in Turner's Lane, Northern Liberties, and stolen from thence two Featherbed Ticks, (the Feathers emptied on the floor) one large Matrass Tick, two Check Bed-Cases, half a dozen green handled C Knives and Forks, two silver Tea Spoons, marked D J, and several other small articles. Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves, shall, upon conviction, be immediately payed the above reward, by

July 10 ROBERT BASS.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR hundred acres of good land, in an agreeable neighbourhood, situated four miles from the river Susquehannah, in Wickenskaw valley, adjoining to Mc'Intango mountain, well watered by a large never-failing spring, rising in the mountain so high, that it may be brought over any part of the land, with several other good streams of water. For terms enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, in Market street, or to Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, near Donegal Meeting house, Lancaster county.

July 11.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert & Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At their Store near the Drawbridge,

LISBON WINE by the quarter cask or pipe,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO by the hhd.
BOHEA TEA,
A quantity of emoty BLACK BOTTLES,
An IRON CHEST, &c.

TO BE SOLD

NEAR two hundred acres of Woodland, in the township of Buckingham, Bucks county, adjoining lands of James Flack, Thomas Watson, Henry Wireman, and others. The York road runs through it, the soil is good, well timbered and watered with springs and a stream, on which a considerable quantity of meadow may be made, there is plenty of limestone near the land, the situation is pleasant and healthy, the neighbourhood agreeable, and it will make a good farm.

For terms apply to the said THOMAS WATSON near the land, or at Philadelphia to LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch street, opposite the English Church Burying-Ground.

July 11.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A FEW pieces of Second Cloths, Black Sergedenims, Superfine white Cassimer, Muslins, India Dimities, Cambricks, Lawns, Persians, Scotch and coloured Threads, &c. &c. Also a few casks of Vinegar

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to sell on commission.

To be SOLD for want of Employ.

A YOUNG Negro MAN, who is a good house servant, and handy in a kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO brick HOUSES with kitchens adjoining, situate on the east side of Fourth-street near Walnut-street, known by the sign of the Three Jolly Irishmen, with the lot of ground thereto belonging, containing in front 34 feet including a 7 feet alley, and in depth 33 feet, subject to a ground rent of 30 Spanish Dollars per annum. Also, five yearly ground rents reserved in Spanish Milled Dollars, amounting in the whole to 35 dollars and a half, issuing out of five several lots of ground adjoining the above, well secured by brick houses. Also a two story brick house situate on the east side of Front-street opposite the end of Lumbard-street, known by the sign of the Anchor, the lot is 17 feet front, by 66 feet deep the house is well finished with a good kitchen in the cellar, subject to a ground rent of 27 dollars and one fifth of a dollar per annum. Also, a yearly ground rent of 34 dollars, issuing out of a house and lot on the west side of Penn-street, in the tenure of John Hoover, both houses has the privilege of a wide alley running from front to Penn street. Also, a lot of ground situate on the south side of Market-street, adjoining the east side of Cunningham's lot, containing 20 feet front, and 306 deep, clear of incumbrances. For terms of sale, apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, who have a large number of other estates for sale.

Philadelphia, July 8.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church-Alley, in Third-street, (that formerly was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholesale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniseed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raising low proof liquors, &c.

N. B. He continues to make the above liquors of the best quality; and gives particular encouragement to those who buy to sell again.

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident:

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d day of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Jarret Hopper, in Paramus, (State of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachmtnt of British troops, whereupon he saddled his horse and put his saddle bags on him, but before he had time to get his surtout coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some Continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke the bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddle bags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddle bags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following Loan-Office Certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutich.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28th, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1780.

THE Copartnership between LANG and CLAYTON is dissolved. Capt. Lang is authorized to settle all the Copartnership accompts.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Living in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

LISBON WINE,

Of the BEST QUALITY;

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the third instant, from the Subscribers, but supposed to be stolen, two HORSES; the one a bright bay, has some white under his mane, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, branded on both fore hoofs with the letters P A L B. The other a small roan Horse, about thirteen hands high, trots and canters, a small star in his forehead, black mane and tail, in good order. Supposed to be stolen by a tall, lusty, fresh coloured man, much pock-marked; had on a red coat, and white trowsers, wears a round hat and his hair tied. Whoever takes up said horses and delivers them, to the subscribers, living in Spring-Garden, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward for each, and all reasonable charges; if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for securing the thief, by

PHILIP ALBERGER, and
CHRISTIAN PHILLER.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1780.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A strong half worn

Riding CHAIR.

Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD or RENTED

For the season, and immediate possession given.

A Large and Elegant HOUSE, one mile from the city, a brick building adjoining, stabling for four horses, coach house and hay loft, a pump of excellent water near the door, there are near four acres of ground in the lot, a great part gardening, the remainder in good grass. Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT almost new, with the best sett of steel Springs and Glasses in America, such as cannot now be procured, with Harness complete, and in order. Enquire of Mr. CARSON, at the Harp & Crown, in Third-street Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subscriber having inclosed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, signed by Francis Wade, Esq. D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with said certificate being miscarried. Any person who meets with the same, will be thankfully rewarded for sending it to the subscriber, near the corner of Arch-street in Second-street, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no use to any person, but the person its made payable to as payment is stopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

WAS TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, on the 5th July, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with black main, tail and legs, with one white foot--trots and canters. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 7. JACOB OMAN.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY on the fifth instant, a Negroe man named SAM, twenty two years of age, five feet ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, speaks good English, and plays on the violin, has been bred to farming business. Whoever delivers him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward.

July 6. EPHRAIM BLAINE,

IMPORTED and to be SOLD, by

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

At his house the north side of Market-street, a few hogsheads of EXCELLENT Port-au-Prince SUGARS, coffee, good Teneriffe wine in pipes; he continues to carry on the COPPERSMITHS BUSINESS as usual, and has STILLS of various sizes, from 200 down to 20 gallons, all which he will sell as reasonable as the times will admit.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

Best possible image.

[From *Rivington's Royal Gazette*, dated July 5, 1780.]

HAGUE, April 6.

THE following is the memorial presented by Prince de Galitzin, envoy extraordinary from her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, to their High Mightinesses.

"High and Mighty Lords,

"THE undersigned envoy extraordinary from her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, has the honor to communicate to you here, a copy made by the Empress his sovereign to the powers actually at war. Your High Mightinesses may look upon that communication as a peculiar mark of the attention of the Empress for the republic, equally interested in the reasons that have given occasion to this declaration. He had moreover orders to declare to them, in the name of her Imperial Majesty, that so far as on the one side she desires to maintain during the present war, the strictest neutrality, so far she will support, by the most efficacious means, the honor of the Russian flag, and the safety of the commerce and navigation of her subjects, and will not suffer it to be molested by any belligerent power. That in order to avoid on this occasion all misunderstanding or false interpretation, she thought it requisite to specify in her declaration the limits of a free trade, and what is called contraband. That if the definition of the first is founded on notions the most simple, most clear, and the most determined by the natural right, that of the last is taken by her literally from the treaty of commerce between Russia and Great-Britain. That by this she incontestibly proves her good faith and impartiality toward the one and the other party. That, in consequence, she thinks she has a right to expect, that the other commercial powers will readily accede to her manner of thinking, respecting neutrality.

"That from these views; her Imperial Majesty has charged the undersigned to invite your High Mightinesses to make a common cause with her, inasmuch as that union may serve to protect the commerce and navigation, by observing at the same time the strictest neutrality, and to communicate to them the measures she has taken in consequence.

"A similar invitation has already been given to the Courts of Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Lisbon, that by the common care of all the neutral maritime powers, there may be established and legalized, in favour of the commercial navigation of the neutral nations, a natural system founded on justice, and which by its real advantages, may serve as a rule to future ages.

"The undersigned makes no doubt that your High Mightinesses will take into consideration the invitation of her Imperial Majesty, and concur in it, by making without delay, a declaration to the belligerent power, grounded upon the same principles as that of the Empress his Sovereign, explaining themselves at the same time, respecting the protection of their commerce, the navigation, and the nature of the contraband, conforming to the terms of their respective treaties, with the other nations.

"Furthermore the undersigned has the honor to assure your High Mightinesses, that if, to establish on a solid foundation a system as glorious as it is advantageous to the welfare of the navigation in general, they would open a negociation with the neutral powers above mentioned, in order to establish a particular convention on that subject, the Empress his Sovereign, will be ready to come into it.

"Your High Mightinesses will easily perceive the necessity of accelerating their resolutions, upon objects as important as beneficial to humanity in general. The undersigned requests the favour of a speedy answer.

[Signed]

DEMETRI, Prince de Galitzin."

HAGUE, April 3, 1780.

LONDON, April 18.

THE late capture of the American packet bound from France to the Congress, has, it is said, occasioned no small consternation among many gentlemen both at the east and west end of this metropolis. Besides an account of all the intended military operations of the French this ensuing summer, both in America and in Europe, there were found on board a large quantity of private letters, many of which are from some eminent hands on this side of the British channel. When the news of this event took air, which was soon after the express arrived from Portsmouth, two or three distinguished characters went immediately into the country for the benefit of their health. What light a little time may throw on this dark business, is not yet very certain; but some people, who pretend to know a good deal of the affair, insinuate that it will turn out to be very serious.

They write from Leghorn, that his Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany, had sent orders to his Ministers at Venice and Genoa, to offer his interposition between the two powers to prevent a rupture, which might cause commotions in Italy very serious and unreasonable.

A few days ago the Town Clerk of Scarborough, by order of the Corporation, presented the freedom of that borough to Captain Pearson, late of the Seraphis, and Captain Percy, late of the Countess of Scarborough in boxes of heart of oak, for their gallant behaviour in an engagement off that port, with a squadron of ships under the command of Paul Jones, whereby the Baltic fleet under their convoy was preserved, and a stop put to further depredations on the coast.

The following is a declaration from the Empress of Russia to the Courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid.

"THE Empress of all the Russias has so fully manifested her sentiments of equity and moderation, and has given such evident proofs during the course of the war, that she supported against the Ottoman Porte, of the regard she has for the rights of neutrality and the liberty of universal commerce, as all Europe can witness. This conduct, as well as the principles of impartiality that she has displayed during the present war, justly inspires her with the fullest confidence, that her subjects would peaceably enjoy the fruits of their industry, and the advantages belonging to a neutral nation. Experience has, nevertheless, proved the contrary. Neither the above mentioned considerations, nor the regard to the rights of nations, have prevented the subjects of her Imperial Majesty from being often molested in their navigation, and stopped in their operations by those of the beligerent powers.

"These hindrances to the liberty of trade in general, and to that of Russia in particular, are of a nature to excite the attention of all neutral nations. The Empress finds herself obliged therefore to free it by all the means compatible with the dignity and the well being of her subjects; but before she puts this into excution, and with a sincere intention to prevent any future infringements, she thought it but just to publish to all Europe the principles she means to follow, which are the propereſt to prevent misunderstanding, or any occurrences that may occasion it. Her Imperial Majesty does it with the more confidence, as she finds these principles coincident with the primitive right of nations, which every people may reclaim, and which the beligerent powers cannot invalidate without violating the laws of neutrality, and without disavowing the maxims they have adopted in the different treaties and public engagements.

"They are reducible to the following points:

"First, that all neutral ships may freely navigate from port to port, and on the coasts of nations at war.

"Secondly, that the effects belonging to the subjects of the said warring powers, shall be free in all neutral vessels, except contraband merchandize.

"Thirdly, that the Empress, as to the specification of the above mentioned merchandize, holds to what is mentioned in the 10th and 11th articles of her treaty of commerce with Great Britain, extending her obligations to all the powers at war.

"Fourthly, that to determine what is meant by a blocked up port, this is only to be understood of one which is so well kept in by the ships of the power that attacks it, and which keep their places, that it is dangerous to enter into it.

"Fifthly, that these principles serve as a rule for proceedings and judgments upon the legality of prizes.

"Her Imperial Majesty, in making these points public, does not hesitate to declare, that to maintain them and to protect the honour of her flag, the security of the trade and navigation of her subjects, she has prepared the greatest part of her marine forces. This measure will not, however, influence the strict neutrality she does observe, and will observe, so long as she is not provoked and forced to break the bounds of moderation and perfect impartiality. It will be only in this extremity that her fleet will have orders to go wherever honour, interest, and need may require.

"In giving this solemn assurance with the usual openness of her character, the Empress cannot do other than promise herself that the belligerent powers, convinced of the sentiments of justice and equity which animate her, will contribute towards the accomplishments of these salutary purposes, which manifestly tend to the good of all nations, and to the advantage even of those at war. In consequence of which, her Imperial Majesty will furnish her commanding officers with instructions conformable to the above-mentioned principles, founded upon primative laws of people, and so often adopted in their conventions."

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 18.

At the Court of St. James's the 17th of April, 1780.

PRESENT,

The KING's most excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS since the commencement of the war in which Great Britan is engaged by the unprovoked aggression of France and Spain, repeated Memorials have been represented by his Majesty's Ambassador to the States General of the United Provinces, demanding the succours stipulated by treaty; to which requisition, though strongly called upon in the last Memorial of the 21st of March, their High Mightinesses have given no answer, nor signified any intention of complying therewith: And whereas by the non-performance of the clearest engagements, they desert the alliance that has so long subsisted between the crown of Great-Britain and the Republic, and place themselves in the condition of a neutral power, bound to this kingdom by no treaty, every principle of wisdom and justice requires, that his Majesty should consider them henceforward as standing only in that distant relation in which they have placed themselves: His Majesty therefore having taken this matter into his royal consideration, doth, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, judge it expedient to cary into immediate execution those intentions which were formerly notified in the Memorial presented by his Ambassador on the 21st of March last, and previously signified in an official verbal declaration, made by Lord Viscount Stormont, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to Count Welderene, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Republic, nearly two months before the delivery of the aforesaid Memorial: For these causes his Majesty, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, doth declare, that the subjects of the United Provinces are henceforward to be considered upon the same footing with those of other Neutral States not priviledged by treaty; and his Majesty doth hereby, suspend, povisionally, and 'till further order, all the particular stipulations respecting the freedom of navigation and commerce, in time of war, of the subjects of the States General, contained in the several treaties now subsisting between his Majesty and the Republic, and more particularly those contained in the marine treaty between Great-Britain and the United Provinces, concluded at London, Dec. 1/11 1674.

From a humane regard to the interests of individuals, and a desire to prevent their suffering by any surprize, his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth declare, that the effect of this his Majesty's order, shall take place at the following terms, viz.

In the Channel and the North Seas, twelve days after the date hereof.

From the Channel, the British Seas, and the North Seas as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, either in the Ocean or Mediterranean, the term shall be six weeks from the aforesaid date.

Three months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equinoctial Line or Equator.

And lastly, six months beyond the said line of Equator, and in all other parts of the world, without any exception or other more particular description of time and place.

Steph. Cottrell.

May 3. A letter from on board the Swan sloop, dated in the Bay of Biscay, April 12, say "We daily meet with Dutch ships who swarm in the Bay, and carry on the French trade. We have, however, seen only two; one from Cadiz for Brest, with stores, sent to Lisbon; the other from Bourdeaux, sent for England; by which conveyance you will receive this: These people appear as if sworn to secrecy, for ask what question you will, the reply is, "I know nothing."

May 8. In the House of Lords on Saturday was read a third time, and passed the Salt Duty Bill. Provision is made for raising the said tax in the Isle of Man; and the Bill, with several others, are to receive the royal Assent by commission this day.

Capt. Pearson, late of the Serapis, who has chosen the Alarm in preference to two other ships that were offered him, one of them the Magnanime, a new 64 gun ship, building at Deptford, has what is commonly termed a roving commission, which enables him to cruize in any latitude he may choose, and for as long a time as he pleases.

May 9. It is said that the neutral powers have resolved to form a Congress, for the purpose of composing a new cede of maritime law of nations. That this Congress will meet in Holland, and that even the powers at war will be invited to send each one Delegate. If there be any truth in this story, it is not improbable that a general peace will be the consequence.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 1.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated June 13, 1780.

"The eyes of all America are now turned to the Virginia Assembly. All the States north of this have already, altogether or nearly compleated the scheme of finance adopted in February and March last, Pennsylvania, like a giant just awakened from his wine, is laying about her, seizing provisions and horses for the army, and mustering her numerous bands of substantial yeomanry. The general and generous wish of the honest whigs here is, that General Clinton may return and figure away in New-Jersey, or the neighbourhood, rather than visit Virginia. Her langour was deplored; but now the resolutions of her Councils spread astonishment and universal consternation (except among the tories.)

"The new money is struck. Connecticut has received her share. The French Agents offer specie for this money, shilling for shilling; and these wise and frugal people are taking the advantge of getting specie into their Treasury at the rate of forty for one, whereas here, and I understand with you, it is sixty for one.

"Immense must be your exertions to comply with the payments that must be made to keep the army together. The wisdom of your Councils, no doubt, will provide for it; but to provide for the demands which will continually increase with the depreciation, I fear will call for the utmost reach of your wisdom and skill.

"Strange! that the landed interest of Virginia should agree to increase the burthen of their taxes, by continuing it to be every man's interest to help on with depreciation!

"Virginia was wise; she is yet wise; but her friends say she is in the delerium of a fever; a paper money dream, like opium, has relaxed her powers. I for my part will, as we did about Charlestown, hope for better things to the last. Politicks! thou art an enigma; an *ignis fatuus*; a lamp to light one into safety and to peace."

The 29th ult. a fleet of merchantmen, consisting of twenty-four sail, at one o'clock abreast of Cape Henry, discovered nine sail of vessels to the south east; at two o'clock discovered twenty five, all square rigged vessels, except a cutter and one other small sloop; four of them appeared to be large men of war. The wind to the eastward, the fleet bore up and stood in again. At six P. M. above Willoughby's Point, a ship and two brigs of the enemy being within gun shot, the ships Renown and Fair American, brigs Hero, Minerva, and Industry, hove to and prepared for close action to protect the fleet; an action ensued, wich lasted about an hour without any intermission; but the enemy being only three in number, and some considerable distance from the rest of their ships, did not think proper to engage in close action. Our vessels of war having secured their convoy, and observing a frigate and several other vessels of the enemy bearing down upon them, thought it most prudent to discontinue the action, and made the best of their way for the bay. The chace continued until dark, when five of the enemy's ships anchored above New Port News; the rest are supposed to be in Hampton Road. We do not hear that our fleet has sustained any damage.

ANNAPOLIS, July 7.

On Wednesday last the General Assembly of this State adjourned, the Senate to the first Monday in November, and the House of Delegates to the third Monday in September next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An Act to authorize the Commissioners appointed by the Act for the immediate supply of flour and other provisions for the army, to hire or impress vessels and carriages.

2. An Act to procure a Loan.

3. An Act for a new and speedy enrollment of the Militia.

4. An Act for the relief of Zachariah Forrest, Collector of the tax for St. Mary's county.

5. An Act for the payment of certain certificates.

6. An Act for the relief of Thomas Williams, Collector of the assessment in Prince George's county.

7. An Act for the adjournment of Charles county Court.

8. An Act for sinking the quota required by Congress of this State of the Bills of Credit emitted by Congress.

9. An Act to continue the Acts of Assembly therein mentioned.

10. An Act to procure recruits to complete the battalions of this State in the service of the United States, and to raise an additional regiment, if necessary.

11. An Act to revive actions and process in the Court of Appeals, to enable any one Judge to adjourn the said Court, and to direct the oath of the Judges in case of Appeals from the Court of Chancery.

12. An Act for the relief of those who have and may suffer by the British army.

13. An Act for the appointment of several Collectors in each county where necessary, and for other purposes

Best possible image.

14. An Act for the regulation of the ſtaple of tobacco.
15. An Act concerning Nonjurors.
16. An Act to prevent frauds in commerce, and to direct the duty of Naval officers.
17. An Act to continue the Act of Aſſembly, entitled, An Act to prohibit for a limited time the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, peas, beans, oats, and other victual, and for other purpoſes.
18. An Act for the relief of certain Nonjurors.
19. An Act to enable Conrod Theodore Weberſtrandt, to draw orders, as therein mentioned.
20. An Act to direct the recording and to give effect to a deed made by Philip Reed and Anne his wife, of Saint Mary's county, to George Medley.
21. An Act to procure a ſupply of ſalt meat for the uſe of the army.
22. An Act to encourage the raiſing a volunteer troop of Light Horſe in Baltimore town and in each county of this State.
23. An Act, entitled, A Supplement to the Act to procure recruits to complete the battalions of this State in the ſervice of the United States, and to raiſe an additional regiment, if neceſſary.
24. An Act to enable the Treaſurer of the weſtern ſhore to draw and ſell Bills of Exchange, and for an emiſſion of Bills of Credit, if neceſſary.
25. An Act to procure an extra ſupply of proviſions of the bread kind, alſo waggons and horſes, for the uſe of the Continental army.
26. An Act to expedite the raiſing an additional battalion of regulars.
27. A Supplement to the Act to procure an extra ſupply of proviſions of the bread kind, alſo waggons and horſes, for the uſe of the Continental army.
28. An Act relating to loans in ſpecie, tenders for debts and contracts in future, and the eſtabliſhment of a bank for public purpoſes.
29. An Act for the payment of the journal of accounts

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

Friends and Countrymen!

A FREE People, from whom the truſt and powers of Government are delegated to a repreſentative Council, for the better management of the public intereſts, have a right to be informed at all times, but more eſpecially in great emergencies, of the true ſituation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigencies and the dangers of this, in common with our ſiſter States, to diſcloſe our wants, our reſources, and the means of calling them forth in ſupport of the juſteſt cauſe and nobleſt ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience, that force and artifice alone will never ſubdue the ſtubborn ſpirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accompliſh their views of conqueſt: the rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not impoſing taxes in due time, and ſomewhat adequate to the public demands, and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that theſe States, from the want of money to ſupport the war, would at length give up the conteſt, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we truſt, will diſcover this opinion to be as vain and deluſive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foe. The Congreſs has recommended to the States a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwiſe, which has been adopted by this and ſeveral other of the States. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are neceſſary to give efficacy to the plan, and to reſtore, and when reſtored, to preſerve public credit. Experience has taught us the neceſſity of taxation: a free people, ſeeing that neceſſity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, needs no exhortation to ſubmit, even with cheerfulneſs, to the heavieſt taxes; reflect that theſe will be but temporary, and the benefits reſulting from them, moſt extenſive and permanent; if adequate, and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be ſpeedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the preſent and future generations muſt otherwiſe inevitably labour: by timely and due exertions we ſhall avoid the evils inſeparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto impoſed cannot be complained of as very burthenſome; our preſent debt, when compared with our probable reſources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, beſides conſuming our inhabitants, waſting our reſources, accumulating expence, will ſubject our country to the cruel and wanton depredations of an enemy, who never yet uſed even tranſient victories with moderation; what ſtrong incentives to the moſt vigorous and ſpirited efforts are deducible from theſe reflections! Riſe then into action with that ardor, which deſpiſing overcomes all difficulties, and which led you, deſtitute of money, of allies, of arms, and ſoldiers, to encounter one of the moſt powerful nations in Europe. Single, and unſupported, raw and undiſciplined, you baffled for three ſucceſſive years the repeated attacks of numerous and veteran bands. Shall we now, when ſtrengthened by a mighty alliance, droop, and deſert the field, to which honor, the ſtrongeſt ties, the deareſt intereſts of humanity, point, to which victory itſelf invites us? A warlike, potent, and magnanimous nation, has eſpouſed our cauſe with all that warmth of friendſhip, and is determined to yield us powerful aid: a reſpectable land and naval force may be daily expected on our coaſt from France, ready to act under the orders of our patriotic General. How diſgraceful would it be to this State, were it any ways neceſſary in laying that great, and good man, under the humiliating neceſſity of avowing to our allies an inability to undertake any enterpriſe of conſequence againſt the common enemy, particularly if that weakneſs ſhould proceed not from the real liberty of this, and the other States, but from the ſupineneſs, the avarice, or want of ſpirit in their people! We have hitherto done our duty; the General has acknowledged our exertions, and we entreat you, by all that is dear to freemen, not to forfeit the reputation you have ſo juſtly acquired, let us ſet an example of fortitude, perſeverance and diſintereſtedneſs; theſe virtues form the character of true republicans: beware, leſt an inordinate love of riches ſhould mark too ſtrongly ours; remember, that you entered upon this war, not through choice, but neceſſity, not to acquire wealth, or power, but to preſerve liberty, and property; remember, that your cauſe is righteous, that you had no recourſe to arms, until the bayonet uplifted to your breaſts, a diſcretionary ſurrender of all that is valuable to man, was demanded with menaces of hoſtile force, and with all the inſolence of conſcious power; remember too, that you have pledged to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your ſacred honor, in defence of thoſe rights, without the enjoyment of which, life is but miſery, and government a curſe.

The general has called upon us to complete our battalions, and for a reinforcement of 2205 militia to join him with all expedition. Conſidering the approach of harveſt, and attentive to your eaſe and convenience. We have offered to raiſe an additional battalion, in lieu of the militia, and we have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that the general has approved the offer, on condition that this battalion be ready at the place of rendezvous by the laſt of this month at fartheſt. By the law printed for your information and with which we intreat your ready compliance, you will perceive that we have held out the moſt liberal an encouragement for recruits, upon principles of equality and juſtice. If, from negligence, indifference, or the dread of danger and fatigue, motives too degrading to be imputed to freemen, or from any other cauſe, this battalion ſhould not be raiſed in time, we have directed the militia to be called out in claſſes to ſupply the place of regular troops; your duty, your intereſt, and no doubt your inclination, will impel you to ſecond the views of your repreſentatives; without your co-operation in vain may we make laws, or concert plans for the general cauſe; theſe muſt remain as dead letters, unleſs inſpirited by your zeal and activity. We have the honor to repreſent men, who, ſenſible of the bleſſings of liberty, muſt know, that the continuance of them reſts altogether on the ſucceſsful iſſue of this war. You feel not, indeed, at preſent, thoſe diſtreſſes, which our brethren, whoſe country is the immediate ſcence of action, are expoſed to; their calamities, therefore, poſſibly may make a ſlighter impreſſion on your minds. Contemplate, we beſeech you, the ravages committed by the Britiſh forces on the plains of Jerſey: Behold the dwellings of the poor and rich in flames, or reduced to aſhes; the fruits of a long and laborius induſtry ſwept inſtantly away as by a torrent; view the helpleſs infant, the aged parent, the tender virgin, victims to their ſavage fury, and unbridled luſts of an inſolent ſoldiery; view theſe ſcence of horror and diſmay; rouſe, and revenge theſe wrongs, for theſe we too in our turn ſhall feel, if we refuſe our aid to drive theſe ſpoilers and invaders from our land: Emulate the conduct of the brave militia of our ſiſter States, the proof of courage and patriotiſm, which they have exhibited you cannot but applaud, and therefore muſt wiſh to imitate, and if poſſible, ſurpaſs.

The prize we are contending for is ineſtimable; the blood of thoſe heroes, which has been ſhed in this juſt and glorious cauſe, the inviolable ties of plighted faith, the neceſſity of conquering, gratitude to our illuſtrious general and to the brave men under his command, all conſpiring, call aloud for our redoubled efforts. Our army is weak, and reinforced it muſt be, to act on the defenſive or offenſively, as circumſtances may require; reinforcements proportionable to thoſe demanded from this, are to be furniſhed by the other States. The fall of Charleſtown, and the diſtreſſes of our brave friends in that quarter, have infuſed freſh vigour into the Councils of America; let us, like the Romans of old, draw new reſources and an increaſe of courage, even from defeats, and manifeſt to the world, that we are then moſt to be dreaded, when moſt depreſſed.

By order of the General Aſſembly,
DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Preſ. Sen.
JOSIAS BEALL, Spr. ho. del.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, in Virginia, July 4, 1780.

"There are 25 Britiſh ſhips in our bay, ſome of them ſaid to be large; they write from Baltimore of the 8th, that the Virginia fleet was obliged to return to James's river."

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,
Philadelphia, July 9, 1780.

WHEREAS it is of great importance, that the Board of Admiralty ſhould be informed of the number, ſituation and movements of the enemy's ſhips of war in the Weſt Indies, and other parts of North America. All Captains of veſſels are therefore requeſted, immediately on their arrival at this port, to furniſh the Board with ſuch intelligence on this ſubject, as they may be able to communicate.

By Order of the Board,
J. BROWN, Secretary.

Mr. DUNLAP,

SIR,

YOUR inſerting the incloſed Card in your next paper, will oblige many of your conſtant readers

A NUMBER of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania and New-Jerſey, living in the vicinity of the two ferries over Delaware, next below the Falls, preſent their compliments to the three gentlemen who were appointed by Congreſs, about one year ſince, to view thoſe ferries, and make a report which of them is moſt advantagious to the States, to keep the Continental Ferry at.

It is with concern they are obliged to inform thoſe gentlemen, that they cannot help conſtruing their neglect of the ſervice recommended to them by Congreſs, a ſlight ſhewn to that Honorable Body, an inſult to the inhabitants, on whoſe petition that recommendation was made, and a want of the patriotic ſpirit, which ought at this time of general diſtreſs, brought on by the wanton diſſipation of the public money, to rouſe to action every individual. They therefore hope, that thoſe gentlemen will ſeize the earlieſt opportunity, (as the ferries can only be viewed properly, when the river is low,) to diſcharge the truſt committed to them, the only remedy they have now in their power to make the injured public ſome atonement for their neglect.

*** The DIALOGUE, intended for this paper, muſt be left for our next.

A PEACOCK,

WAS hunted out of a yard in Second-ſtreet near Arch-ſtreet, a few days ago, by ſome miſchevious perſons. Whoever will be ſo obliging as to give information to the Printer, ſo that the PEACOCK may be reſtored, ſhall have the thanks of its owner.

Philadelphia, July 8.

WAS FOUND,

Some time ago,

A COPPER Tea Kettle, two Pewter Plates, and a Breckfaſt Table Cloth, marked A B No. 4 Whoever has loſt ſaid things, by proving property, paying charges, may have them again, by applying to Widow M'Fadin, in Third-ſtreet, oppoſite the Barracks.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-Houſe at Philadelphia, from the 21ſt of Auguſt next until the firſt of September, in order to ſettle the Public Accounts of the State Treaſurer, General Loan Office, Light-houſe rates, duties of Slaves, Collections of Exciſe, State-Iſland, County Commiſſioners and Treaſurers: The above officers are hereby requeſted to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and paces, remarkable ſhort hair on his near ſide, ſhews his fore foot on the ſame, with a ſmall blaze on his forehead. Alſo, a black MARE about thirteen hands high, ſix years old, trots, has a remarkable wart on the right ſide of her noſtril, as large as a Walnut. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or TWO HUNDRED for either of them, and reaſonable charges, by

GEORGE REHN,
Living in New-ſtreet.

LOST,

ON Wedneſday night laſt, ſomewhere between Arch ſtreet, and the road to the middle of Turner's Lane, a gold globe headed CANE, engraved I H. in a cypher on the top of it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will deliver it to the Printer, ſhall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward for their trouble.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

HAS FOR SALE,

At his PICTURE and JEWELLERY SHOP, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth door above Black-horſe Alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

JESUITS BARK of the very firſt quality, Jalop, Ipecacuana, Glauber and Epſom Salt, Flour of Sulphur, Manna, Sago, Sallop, Sena, Opium, Tartar-Emetic, Roman Vitriol, beſt Sweet Oil, beſt Tooth Powder, Hungarian Balſamic Oil, or the Cripple Curing Oil, Anderſon's or Scott's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oil, Hooper's Female Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, Keyſer's famous Pills, being the ſafeſt and ſureſt cure for a certain diſeaſe; Dr. Ryan's incomparable Worm deſtroying Sugar Plumbs, with full directions for their uſe.

Likewiſe the celebrated Harlem Oil, with full directions for taking it. There is nothing exceeds this medicine in the gravel and ſtone, bruiſes, pains in the reins, thickneſs of blood, all black and blue ſpots, all kinds of fevers and indiſpoſitions of the ſtomach, liver, lights, or lungs, aſthma, ſhortneſs of breath, cough, inward or outward ſores, reſtoring to the face a freſh and wholeſome colour; it likewiſe cures the ſcurvy, the dropſy, breaking out in the face, megrims, giddineſs and head achs, likewiſe a great ſtrengthening of the ſight. Many other fine cures have been performed by this famous medicine, as will appear in the direction given with each bottle.

Likewiſe may be had Pictures, Maps, Jewellery, Silk and thread Stockings. Likewiſe Black Ball, which, when laid on ſhoes or boots, appears of a fine japan'd black, and will not ſoil the whiteſt ſtockings, and is a great preſervator of the leather.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY about the 21ſt of June laſt, an Indian apprentice BOY, about twelve years of age, had on when he went away, an old plane coat the ſleeves torn off, a Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirt, oznabrig trowſers, a ſmall wool hat and a pair of ſhoes; has frequently run away and loitered about town until brought home. Whoever takes up ſaid boy, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT ELLIOT, two doors from Mr. Dunlap's Printing-Office.

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away the 26th inſtant, from a lot in Third-ſtreet in this city, a RED COW with a white face, a remarkable long tail, and milks only with the two fore tits. Whoever takes up and delivers the ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber in Spruce ſtreet, next door to the Sheriff, ſhall have the above reward.

MARY HOLTON.

June 29 1780.

MR. DUNLAP,

SIR,

YOUR giving the following proceedings of a Court Martial held in the county of Philadelphia, a place in your paper, will oblige, Sir, your

humble Servant,

WILLIAM COATS,

Lieutenant of Philadelphia county.

July 6.

AT a general Court Martial held at the house of Henry Schneider jun. in New-Hanover towship, county of Philadelphia, the 16th of June last, Col. George Smith being elected President of the Court; Captain David Davis, Lieutenant Jeremiah Wiser, and Ensign Jonathan Brook, officers in the company of Limerick township, were charged with marching off the battalion parade at the head of their company, contrary to orders, refusing to join it again, throwing the battalion into confusion, and behaving beneath the character of officers and gentlemen, on the 18th of May last; the Court having given the said officers the fairest opportunity of exculpating themselves, were of opinion, that the said Captain Davis, and Ensign Jonathan Brook were guilty of every part of said charge, and according to the 48th section of the militia law of this State, did sentence them to be cashiered with disgrace. The Court was of opinion, that Lieutenant Jeremiah Wiser, be acquitted with honor, and unanimously agreed, that the above charge and judgment be published in the English and German newspapers.

GEORGE SMITH, Col. 1st. Bat. President.

Attested.

NATHANIEL CHILD,
Judge Advocate.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1780.

HAVING examined the sentence of the Court Martial held on Captain David Davis, Lieutenant Jeremiah Wiser, and Ensign Jonathan Brooke, of the fourth battalion of Philadelphia county militia, I do approve thereof, and direct that the sentence be fully carried into execution, and Lieutenant Wiser being acquited with honor, is to be released from his arrest and take charge of the company, until new officers are appointed.

JOSEPH REED, President,
and Commander in Chief of the Militia.

All kinds of CLOCKS & WATCHES
MADE OR REPAIRED BY
White & William Matlack,

The South side of Market-street near Fourth-street.

THOSE who will please to favour them with their custom, may depend on being served in the cheapest and best manner.

They Likewise BUY or SELL new or old CLOCKS and WATCHES.

Philadelphia, June 27.

Wilmington, June 20, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the Continental stables at this post, the 18th instant at night, the three following described HORSES, viz. One a bright bay, about 14 and a half hands high, with a star, branded U. S. a natural trotter. One brown, about the same size of the former, with a star in his forehead, a mealy coloured nose, switch tail, branded C. A. and paces. The other was stolen sometime ago, and is a dark bay, about 15 hands high, has a blaze in his face, a black mane and tail, paces and trots, branded C. A. on the near buttock, and off shoulder. The above reward will be given to any person who will take up and deliver said Horses to the subscriber, or any Continental Officer, on producing his receipt for the same, or in proportion for any of them; and One Thousand Dollars more will be given to the person or persons who secure the thief or thieves, with reasonable charges. And as it is become too much a practice among the people in the country to detain the public Horses, that has strayed away, and work them, to the great detriment of the service, a reward of Two Hundred Dollars will be given to any person or persons that will give information where any of said Horses are detained, in my district or in the neighbourhood thereof.

FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

Newtown, Bucks County, June 28, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE Goal last night the two following persons, viz. PETER EATON, twenty-six years of age, near six feet high, dark brown hair, a little pitted with the small pox; had on a pale blue coat and waistcoat, mixed blue and white dimity breeches, shoes with odd buckles, and a small castor hat. Both of his ears have lately been crop'd for horse-stealing.

Likewise a Negroe man, who calls himself JOHN, and says he belongs to the Continental army, Colonel Bradley's regt. of New-England troops. He had with him, when committed, an old bay horse, about 13 and a half hands high, branded C. A. The owner (if any there be) is desired to come, pay charges, and take the horse away, otherwise he will be sold to pay the charges. The said Negroe is about 25 years of age, had on a red coat and waistcoat, wore threadbare, without lining, green breeches buttoned up the sides, a castor hat that has been turned, a pair of old pumps, one of them tied, the other buckled. They stole and carried off with them out of the goal yard, two shirts, one pair of new ribbed thread stockings, one pair worsted ditto, and one linen handkerchief. Whoever takes up and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, or one hundred dollars for either of them, paid by

JAMES GREGG, Goaler.

June 22, 1780.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of Augustine Neisser (Clock and Watch maker) deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, to SAMUEL MECHLIN, Tanner in Germantown, or GEORGE SCHLOSSER in Philadelphia, that they may be settled, and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are desired to settle likewise in three months time from this date, or their accounts will be put in an Attorneys hand to sue for it.

SAMUEL MECHLIN.
GEORGE SCHLOSSER.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 13th instant, a large red COW, with large spreading white horns, some white at the end of her tail, being very remarkable for having the left toe on the right hind foot longer than the other. Whoever brings, or gives information where I may get her, shall receive Sixty Dollars and reasonable charges from me, living the West side of Fifth-street, near Vine-street, Philadelphia.

June 30. DANIEL JOY.

WANTED,
LABOURERS,

TO be employed by the month at Mud-Island, in the river Delaware, to whom proper encouragement will be given—and when the embargo is taken off, such as desire it will be discharged. Apply to the subscriber at the widow Parry's, north west corner of Market and Sixth streets,

June 23. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

THE Pennsylvania Packet, for the years 1777, and 1778. Any person having the same to dispose of, may have a good price, by applying to

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

Market-street, June 16.

COALS.

PIT-COAL, delivered at a very fine landing, near the town of Manchester, below the Falls of James River, is now to be had in any quantity, and the greatest dispatch given to the vessels. The QUALITY of these COALS, particularly for BLACKSMITH's and SUGAR BAKER's use, is esteemed equal to the New Castle Coal. For terms of sale, apply to WILLIAM RONALD, of Manchester, Virginia, or SAMUEL INGLIS & Co. of Philadelphia.

June 12, 1780.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM FORBES,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,
West India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Best Russia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,
Freemason do.
Tumblers of different sizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.
Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Also a few Breeches Patterns.

WAS TAKEN UP,

ABOUT four weeks ago, a large Brown COW, she has a rope on her horns, one of which was sawed off, the other has been broke and grown again. Whoever had lost said Cow, by proving property, paying charges, may have her again by applying to the subscriber,

GEORGE SAWNER,
living in Love Lane.

A few Reams of small
Cannon Cartridge Paper,
TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN DUNLAP.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ff.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday the fourteenth day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the armed cutter or vessel called the Miraculous Pitcher, burthen about one hundred tons, William Middleton late commander; taken at sea, sent into this port and libelled against as prize by Gerald Forrester, (*qui tam*, &c.) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the prayer of the bill, &c.

By Order of the Court,

July 3. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD
By DAVIS BEVAN, in Water-street, one door above Walnut-street, the following GOODS.

OLD Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead, West India Rum by ditto or Gallon, Whiskey by the Barrel, Holland Gin in Cases, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask or Gallon, Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Brittannias, English Sweeping Brushes, Clamps for do. and Cloath, Hearth, Furniture, and Buckle Brushes, Lanthorns, Budge Barrels, Sailors Frocks, Bellows, a large assortment of English Castor and Wool Hats, powder and shaving Boxes, &c.

July 4, 1780.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of ISAAC WELLS, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested to, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded from any part of payment; and those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded against as the law directs.

MOSES WELLS, Administrator.

WHEREAS inquiry has been made for certain persons by the names of Anthony Walke, Richard Ray, Captain Warren, and Captain Lane, officers on board the Rattlesnake, David M'Cullough commander, while she was in Martinique in the year 1777; they are desired to pay or cause to be paid, their accounts for boarding and lodging, while they were there to Captain George Ord, with whom the order will be left, as their Captain refuses to pay the same.

N. B. The effects were left at Martinique.

WANTED,

A COOK at a Tavern in this city; likewise a sober person who knows how to keep accounts, as a Barr-Keeper, and a man qualified for an Hostler that is capable to keep a proper account; the above need not apply without proper recommendations. Enquire of RICHARD BARRY in Market-street, at the sign of the Cannonade at Trenton, three doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office. The said Barry is removing to the Conestogoe Waggon in Market-street, where he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, who may depend on genteel usage.

Germantown, June 6, 1780.

TAKEN up a large pied BULL, branded on the horn with the letters T T. The owner is desired to come prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

DANIEL LUCKEN.

Philadelphia, July 3, 1780.

LOST from the subscriber's shallop while in the possession of the Refugees, about two weeks ago, between Egg-Island and the Capes of the Delaware, a large BOAT, which has been cut down and now has straight gunnels, of a very strong built, the ring and bolt drawn from the bow, the stern sheets and thoughts painted with Spanish brown, and her bottom payed with tar. Whoever hath found said Boat and delivers her to the subscribers, or to William Peterson at Morris's River, in the State of New Jersey, shall receive Two HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

M'CULLOH & PETERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of well broke COACH HORSES, good blacks, fifteen hands high, blazes in their faces, and well matched. Enquire of SAMUEL HODGSON, at his Livery Stable, back of the City Tavern.

THE Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, at their meeting in May 1780, taking into consideration the great and increasing decay of vital piety; the degeneracy of manners, want of public spirit, and prevalence of vice and immorality that obtain throughout our land; and that the righteous God by continuing still to afflict us with the sore calamity of a cruel and barbarous war, is loudly calling the inhabitants, to repentance and reformation; and as a means thereto, to frequent fervent prayer,

DO therefore appoint THURSDAY the seventeenth day of next August, to be observed, by all the Congregations under their care, as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1780.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That the Chambers of the Commissioners of Accounts, at the Treasury Board of the United States, are open, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and from 3 until 6 o'clock in the evening.

By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM RAMSEY, Clk.

TO BE SOLD BY
Andrew & James Caldwell,

WEST-INDIA RUM,
GIN,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
MADEIRA WINE,
CLARET in Hogsheads,
ALLUM,
JESUIT's BARK,
BRIMSTONE,
A Few Pieces of CALLICO,
And a Quantity of ENGLISH NEEDLES,

June 30.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1780.

THE PHILADELPHIA OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. THE PACKET

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

PHILADELPHIA.

The following Dialogue compoſed for the occaſion, and ſpoken at the Public Commencement at the Univerſity in this City, on the fourth inſt. having been much admired, we are happy in the opportunity of obliging the public therewith, from the original copy.

FELIX. THERON. ARDENTIO.

THERON.

FELIX, good morn. 'Tis now five irkſome years
Since laſt within theſe honored walls we met *.

FELIX.

Happy to meet once more. And may that pow'r
Whoſe will can huſh the univerſe to peace,
Look kindly down and bleſs us with protection.

THERON.

Five years ——
(For ſtill the thought hangs painful on my mind)
Has this fair country, once the ſeat of reſt,
Felt the rude ſavage ſhock of barb'rous war.

FELIX.

And ſtill five years hath heaven defended her.
Place then the good againſt the ill, nor let
Complaint out-run the meaſure of our thanks.

THERON.

I will withdraw a while and ſeek Ardentio.

[Exit.]

FELIX. (Solus.)

How various are our minds and paſſions caſt!
Some, while the buſtle of the world goes on,
Serenely wait compos'd to all events.
Some doze away their lives in ſenſeleſs eaſe,
Or wake with no emotion but to yawn.
Some like the firſt mark'd murd'rer of mankind,
With every black Satannic paſſion fill'd,
Their higheſt reliſh is the world in blood.
Some touch'd with pity lead a life of tears,
And kindly feeling, where they can't relieve,
Inflict a cruelty upon themſelves;
While others careleſs as the flowing breeze,
Know neither how they live, nor why;
Some beat on ſcience, dedicate their lives
To thought. And that, which interrupts their ſtudies,
Negatives their joys. ——
Such is my lov'd companion THERON.
A youth of gentle mind, charm'd with what e'er
Can add a new invention to the Arts.
My friend ARDENTIO forms another part,
Born with a ſoul ambitious to excell
In all the dangers of the fierce campaign;
Patient in hardſhips—ſtubborn to maintain
His country's rights—the rights of all mankind.—
His pride will be, to quit the ſcenes of reſt,
And bravely put his life upon a poize
To gain the great event—his country's cauſe.
But ſee they both return,
Welcome my friends.

ARDENTIO.

Felix, I love thee for the candour of thy heart.
Theron and I have held a high debate;
He on the ſciences, and I on arms.
Thou ſhalt decide, which moſt contributes
To a country's good.

FELIX,

Speak on.

THERON.

Thou knoweſt my caſt of thought. There's not an ill
That waits mankind but lays its hands on me;
Nor yet a good that does not give me joy.
I love the ſciences. *They're univerſal.*
Within their ample circle *all* may meet
And *lay their quarrels down.*
Ere ſcience ſpread her morning o'er the world
And woo'd mankind to ſtudy, what was man?
Or what would man be now were ſhe withdrawn?
See the rude Indian—the unlettered Moor,
The ſtupid Hottentot, and all the race
O'er whom the gloom of ignorance prevails,
They live, as live the animals they hunt.
To raiſe a city or create a world,
Where ſcience never beam'd, ſeem works alike.
To caſt an arch acroſs the flowing tide,
Or ſpread the boundleſs Canopy of heav'n
Confounds with equal force. *They know not men from Gods.*
Then turn thine eyes towards the lettered world,
They live, compared with thoſe, as Angels live.

ARDENTIO.

And war like Angels once.

THERON.

Some on the ſide of heav'n and ſome againſt.

ARDENTIO.

Moſt nobly ſpoken.

FELIX.

Theron, thou haſt conciſely mark'd the difference
Which ſcience makes; and e'er thou further go'ſt
I'd wiſh to hear Ardentio.

* Alluding to the laſt public Commencement.

ARDENTIO.

Hear me! ——
Would I could be heard through all America!
I combat not with arts and ſciences,
But with my foes and enemies,
The enemies of freedom and my country.
Theron is fond of ſcience ſo am I.
But *the herſelf* like this fair riſing world
Muſt be defended or ſhe live a ſlave,
Or, what to us is equal, quit the ſoil.
A country conquer'd is no ſcene for her.
Conqueſt is beſt by ignorance ſecur'd,
And beſt endur'd. ——
For what of knowledge after *that* remains
Serves like a torture to a dying man,
To make him feel he is dying.
Our country's cauſe is now our great concern.
To reaſon with invaders is as vain
As reading law to him who takes my purſe.
They anſwer not by ſtudies of the ſchools
But put the bayonet againſt the queſtion, Therefore—

FELIX.

Ye both have ſpoken well,
And with expreſſive definition mark'd
Your ſeveral parts. Now hear me both.
Man's darling favourite is liberty,
Which ne'er can be ſecur'd nor underſtood
Without the mutual aid of literature and arms.
Theron, Ardentio, } Agreed.

FELIX.

But e'er we quit the ſubject you have put,
I beg to preſs on your enlightened minds,
That you do nicely weigh and wiſely judge
Between the uſe and the abuſe of arms.
'Tis not the ruſhing to the field on fire,
Or fiercely ſtanding midſt a thouſand ſlain,
Or facing every avenue of fate,
That conſtitutes the fame of martial deeds.
The worſt of paſſions in the worſt of men,
May teach diſdain of danger and of death.
The action from the object muſt derive
Its glory or its guilt. There reſts the whole.
For ever mark'd with infamy be he,
Whoſe cruel hardened unreflecting ſoul
Firſt practiſed arms to plunder and oppreſs;
And may an equal infamy attend
The wretch who does it now, or ever ſhall.
But when by ſad neceſſity compell'd,
Men quit their homes and all that's calm in life,
And in defence of their invaded rights
And their *invaded country, draw the ſword*—
May every bleſſing on their arms attend,
And every care of heaven become their friend.

MUSIC.

RECITATIVE.

May ev'ry bleſſing on their arms attend,
And ev'ry care of Heav'n become their friend,

AIR.

Riſe! O riſe! ye pow'rs ſupreme,
Send your choiceſt bleſſings down.
Aid our Councils, aid our arms,
Make our battles as your own.
Sov'reign States of Europe riſe,
Join in time the great deſign,
Wealth and commerce are the prize,
And friendſhip form'd on faith divine.

FELIX.

There's ſomething in this noble cauſe of ours
Which ſo expands and vigorates the heart,
That every thought and feeling catches fire.
In principle we *muſt* be right; and *there*
The corner ſtone of ſatisfaction lies.

ARDENTIO.

——Let us but do our parts
And 'twould be *impiety* to doubt ſucceſs.
Heav'n never yet deſigned a country's fall
By ſuch beginning as ſhe ſhow'd to us!
——We were
But as a cradled infant in the world,
Nurſt only by her care. Paſſive we lay
As lay the clay beneath the Potter's hand
Not ſeeking form nor yet reſiſting it.

THERON.

What loads of guilt has Briton on her back!
I would not as an individual bear
My portion of it for the world,
Is't no offence to drench a land with blood;
To hunt mankind as animals of game,
And then as if 'twere poſſible to cheat
The All-diſcerning Eye of Heav'n, lament
That blood is ſpilt? Is it *no* ſin, *no* crime,
To baniſh education from the earth,
And in its ſtead, to introduce diſtreſs
Confuſion noiſe and war. ——
Britain we ne'er invaded nor diſturb'd.
Why then has ſhe with bitter hatred fill'd,
Aſſaulted us, who ne'er aſſaulted her.
——This country is our own
By all the rights which make the other her's.
Without *her* pains, *her* labour or her coſt
Theſe plains were clear'd, theſe ſpacious cities built.
Where is the man who looking round can ſay
'Twas Britain made him rich? Plough'd ſhe his ground
Built ſhe his barns? Drain'd ſhe his marſhy lands?
Shar'd ſhe his labours, or repaired his loſſes?
She gave, indeed, what any one might give,
A leave to live, if we could find the means—
And for *that nothing* ſhe a tribute claim'd.
'Twere thoſe who came, not thoſe who ſtaid behind
That made this riſing world what now it is;
They even knew not what we were, nor car'd
A thought for us, till commerce mark'd our fame,
And wealth, by us created, drew their eye.

FELIX.

All things are for the beſt.—
Heav'n works it's will by means to us unknown.
The greater is the guilt of Britain's King,
The more illuſtrious will our cauſe appear.

ARDENTIO.

His guilt becomes our advocate with Heav'n,
It pleads our cauſe with ev'ry Sovereign pow'r,
It juſtifies our conduct to the world,
And gives a double energy to duty.

THERON.

We had been *right* if *he* had *not* been *wrong*,
For Independence was our *natural* right.

ARDENTIO.

Therefore the *wrong adds luſtre* to the *right.*

FELIX.

Ne'er was ſo ſhort a time mark'd with ſuch great events!
That in a century ſuch a world ſhould riſe
Is matter of aſtoniſhment to all.
Egypt may boaſt her maſſy pyramids
And Greece and Rome their monuments of art,
But where's the power or people that did e'er
Within ſo ſhort a ſpace, from ſimple earth,
And *that* encumbered round with woods and wilds,
Produce a mighty cultivated ſcence
Embelliſh'd and adorn'd like this!

ARDENTIO.

Or where's the people who unuſed to arms,
With ſcarce a ſpear or ſhield among ten thouſand,
That in the courſe of fifteen months or leſs
Threw of the yoke of ſuch a pow'rful foe
And weather'd out the ſtorm as we have done?
Four years has independence (once our fear,)
Stood like a rock againſt the rage of Britain.

THERON.

And may it ſtand united in its parts,
As long as ſtands the world.

FELIX.

How like a tree juſt planted in the ſoil,
And ſtriking root, did independence bear
The black and bellowing blaſts of ſeventy-ſix.

ARDENTIO.

The ſhaking did her good,
And fixt her but the faſter in her place.

THERON.

May ev'ry ſhaking have the ſame effect.

ARDENTIO.

And ſo it ever will.
Has not the loſs of Charleſtown prov'd once more,
That where the *ſoul's engaged*
Danger becomes a ſtimulus to action.
Look at thoſe large and honorable aids
By voluntary contributions rais'd
Which this fair city gives—her ſplended Bank
And liberal ſubſcriptions; whence are they?
But from the arduous feeling of the ſoul
Rouſ'd by ſome new and unforeſeen misfortune.
And you, ye fair, where ever you may be,
Whoſe gen'rous grateful ſympathizing hearts
Led you, by bounteous gifts, unaſk'd, to cheer
The rugged hardſhips of a ſoldier's life—
Accept a ſoldier's thanks—and may you ne'er
The leaſt degree of frowning fortune bear,
But wrapt in bleſt ſecurity deſcend,
Thro' all the ſweets of life, till life ſhall end ‖

‖ As ſoon as the loſs of Charleſtown became a certain matter, the Ladies of Philadelphia to ſhew their attachment to the noble cauſe this country is engaged in; and to expreſs their eſteem for thoſe brave men, who in the field have undergone every hardſhip to defend them, raiſed a purſe among themſelves of above ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS, as a preſent to the ſoldiers of the army. The exact ſum was ſix hundred and twenty-five pounds, ten ſhillings and nine pence, Pennſylvania Currency, in gold and ſilver, and Two hundred thouſand, ſix hundred and eighty dollars, Continental Currency, an account of which have been tranſmitted to the Commander in Chief, by the Preſident's Lady of this State.

And at the ſame time the the gentlemen of the city entered into ſeveral meaſures to forward the operations of the campaign, among others a ſubſcription was filled in the ſpace of a few days of Three hundred and fifteen thouſand pounds hard money, as ſecurity for the eſtabliſhment of a bank.

THERON.

Ardentio thous't enter'd in my heart and ſtole my
And ſpoke the very thanks I meant to give. [thoughts,
I do believe thou means't to be my rival.

FELIX.

They're worthy all the thanks we can beſtow,
And therefore to compoſe the ſtrife
We thank them jointly.

Exit. Theron and Ardentio.

FELIX. (Solus)

Thus far has this new world, the child of fate,
Maintain'd, unhurt, her honor and her cauſe
And like the burning buſh, ſtill unconſum'd,
Erects her head and ſmiles above the flames.
Surely there's ſomething in the will of Heav'n,
To us unknown, which is the ſecret cauſe,
Of all that we call fortune or ill fate.
We travel o'er the chequer'd ground and mark
The many colours that compoſe the way,
Yet why the one is bright the other dark,
Or in an inſtant chang'd to various ſhades?
We know not, nor divine.
How oft when borne upon the wings of joy,
Certain of ſome ſucceſs we had in view,
Has diſappointment with a tale of woe,
Oppoſed our flight, and caſt us to the earth.
How oft when trembling on the utmoſt verge
Of what to us appear'd our total ruin
Has ſome unlook'd for unexpected good
Roſe in an inſtant and reverſ'd the ſcene.
Can we without a flow of pleaſing thoughts,
And conſcious gratitude look back and ſee,
That when we'd weathr'd out three years of war,
And felt the burthen preſſing ev'ry part,
Indulgent Heav'n, to make our toil the leſs,
Raiſ'd us a friend among the Sov'reign powr's
Who like a brother took us by the hand
And to the world and our inveterate foe
Proclaim'd our ſtile, and joined his arms to ours.
May friendſhip thus began for ever laſt!
And when the days of peace and reſt return
May theſe United States and their allies
For ever live beneath the ſmiles of Heav'n.
And may ſt thou Britain in a timely hour
Conſcious how vaſt thy black offences are
Return repentant to thine anger'd God
And pardon find from him, and from the world.

MUSIC.

RECITATIVE.

Wide as the ocean rolls her flowing tide
May peace extend with free om by her ſide.

AIR.

Welcome all ye friendly pow'rs
Welcome as the earth's encreaſe
Share with us the toils of war
Share with us the joys of peace.

RECITATIVE.

Wide as the ocean rolls its flowing tide
May peace extend with freedom for her guide.
Welcome all ye friendly pow'rs
Welcome as the earth's increaſe
Share with us the toils of war,
Share with us the joys of peace.
Brighten up the council fire
Let the flame bedeck the ſkies,
Freedom, friendſhip, wealth and ſtrength,
Peace and commerce are the prize.

To the PRINTER.

AS a great deal has been ſaid reſpecting the Breſt fleet for America, I have thrown together a few remarks on that and other matters connected with it, for the amuſement of your readers.

At the time the French were preparing the fleet and embarkation at Breſt, the Spaniards were preparing another of equal force at Cadiz. The attention of the Britiſh was drawn to that at Breſt, whoſe deſtination had been publicly announced; but they ſeem to have been ignorant of what was going forward at Cadiz, or if they had any general knowledge of the matter they ſuppoſed it deſigned for Gibraltar, and the public papers of Madrid countenanced that conceit. Here then were two embarkations going forward at the ſame time and both intended againſt the enemy either in America or the Weſt Indies, while the Britiſh had knowledge but of one or a miſtaken notion of the deſtination of the other.

In this ſituation of things, the Britiſh appointed a ſquadron under the command of Admiral Graves, to watch (as they ſay it) the Breſt ſquadron under the command of Admiral Turney; in the mean time the Spaniſh ſquadron took its departure, and made its arrival at Martinique in ſafety; where the combined fleets at this time make 37 ſail of the line, with about twenty thouſand land forces; and the Britiſh fleet 21 ſhips of the line, with about ten thouſand land forces.

I think it is clear that the Britiſh had only one fleet deſtined for America and the Weſt Indies, which is that under the command of Admiral Graves: For as they ſuppoſed Admiral Rodney to have the ſuperiority in the Weſt Indies (which was a miſtake) and had no apprehenſion of the Spaniſh fleet, they conſequently ſuppoſed one ſufficient, neither could they ſpare more without reducing their channel fleet.

The deduction therefore from this ſtate of circumſtances is naturally this, that every day the Breſt fleet ſtays in port it detains the Britiſh fleet, and affords the combined powers in the Weſt Indies a moſt extraordinary advantage; and as the Britiſh dare not weaken their channel fleet by the ſailing of Graves until the Breſt fleet ſails, and as it would be impolitic in the Breſt fleet to ſail until the Spaniſh fleet had made at leaſt half its paſſage. Therefore the Britiſh in the mean time not knowing what to do between the two, were and are obliged to truſt America and the Weſt Indies to hope and hazard. The ſuperiority in this Weſtern World is already gained, and the holding the Breſt fleet in conſtant readineſs to ſail, and thereby preventing any reinforcement the Engliſh might ſend, ſerves to preſerve the ſuperiority more effectually than if Turney and Graves were to arrive; becauſe, 37 ſail to 21 is greater odds than 50 would be to 33. And in the mean time I think the expectation equal whether a fleet from the Weſt Indies or Breſt arrive firſt on our coaſt.

Philadelphia, July 13. C.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

I WAS preſent at the accademical exerciſes in the Univerſity of this State, on the fourth of July, and was charmed with the exhibitions of the young gentlemen, as fine ſpecimens of early fancy and oratorical abilities; but more eſpecially entertained and inſtructed by the noble and maſterly ſentiments of the Provoſt, in his judicious deciſion of the diſputation relative to the ſlavery of the Africans, and in his charge to the ſtudents. This laſt has been publiſhed, and both from the majeſty of ſtile and dignity of thought, muſt be conſidered as excellent. It is my wiſh, and that of others, that the Reverend Doctor's deciſion of the diſputation, may alſo be made public, and I would take the freedom through this paper, to requeſt it of him.

The revival of literature in this ſeminary, after many ravages of war, affords a pleaſing proſpect. It is like that of light from the original chaos, or the face of Heaven after the deluge, when, to uſe the language of the poet,

——————————terræ
Novas mirantur luceſſere ſoles.

Under the able gentleman who is at the head of this Inſtitution, and the ſeveral profeſſors, who are confeſſedly men of ſuperior abilities, it cannot fail to be an honor to the State, and of laſting benefit to the continent.

Having given this eulogium due to the officers of the Inſtitution, and juſtly merited by the exhibitions of the day, I hope I ſhall not be ſuſpected of a diſpoſition to find fault rather than to praiſe, if I take notice that it ſeems to be an inadvertency in the publication of the commencement, that the names of the gentleman, on whom were confered degrees of maſters of arts, and who had before received ſuch degrees in other Univerſities, were not diſtinguiſhed from thoſe, who were then firſt admitted to that honor. It is uſual in this caſe, to ſay, admitted ad Eundem, or to the ſame, in this Univerſity.

PHILADELPHUS.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN it was found neceſſary to call in the detachment of American troops, which had been poſted at Lamprier's Ferry, oppoſite to Charleſtown, South Carolina, three men of General Hogan's North-Carolina brigade were by ſome accident left behind; who being in danger of falling into the enemy's hands, took ſhelter in the woods, and were travelling on towards George-Town.---In hopes of facilitating their march, and to profit by misfortune, one of them who was clad in ſcarlet, ſuggeſted a ſtratagem, which his comrades approved of, and which he carried into effect. He left his arms and ammunition with the other two, and went into the plantation of a poltron tory, or one of thoſe mean ſpirited wretches who ought for ever to be ſtigmatized under the character of Property Men, and to be made fair game to all parties. Theſe creatures were early eager and noiſy in fomenting the preſent war, but withdrew themſelves the moment in which their fears dictated danger to their perſons or their eſtates.

The brave North-Carolinean perſonated a meſſenger, diſpatched by ſome of that tribe, and addreſſed the owner of the plantation in the following terms: "Sir, I underſtand you are a Friend to the King and his Government." The Property Man, not a little alarmed at the ſight of a red coat, haſtily interrupted him: "Yes Sir! I am as true, faithful and loyal a ſubject, as any in his Majeſty's dominions." "I have been told, ſo ſaid the ſoldier; I am ſent by ſome of his Majeſty's friends to inform Lord Cornwallis of the approach of a rebel army from the northward, which is coming on very rapidly, and I am afraid will ſurprize that part of the King's army which his Lordſhip commands in this quarter of the country, unleſs his Lordſhip is ſpeedily apprized of their deſigns: I have travelled through ſwamps and thick woods, to avoid being ſtopped by the rebels; and laſt night had the misfortune to loſe my horſe, ſaddle, &c. &c." "Sir, replyed the tory, you ſhall have the beſt horſe I am maſter of, my own riding horſe, and I beg you will be expeditious in delivering your meſſage, for if the rebels come here I ſhall be ruined, perhaps hanged, I don't know what they'l do to me becauſe I am a faithful ſubject. Boy! ſaddle Spider, and bring him immediately for this gentleman—make haſte." Spider, a fine blooded horſe, was produced with ſaddle, bridle, holſters and piſtols. This encouraged the ſoldier to intimate the loſs of his ſide arms, the turn coat with equal haſte ſupplied him with his own militia ſword. When the ſoldier was ready to mount, he remarked the weather looked gloomy, and threatened rain, and that among other articles he had loſt his ſurtout. "Sir, ſaid the apoſtate, I have a very fine roculo at your ſervice, pray, make uſe of it, and go on as faſt as poſſible through wet and dry, your buſineſs is of great conſequence." Thus equipped, the ſoldier rode off, and preſently rejoined his companions, who were waiting for him in the buſh. The three, all armed, and one mounted, proceeded on their journey for George-Town. When they had marched a few miles, they rencountred two of the Britiſh light-horſe, who had been marauding and plundering helpleſs women of their apparel. Theſe fellows they took into cuſtody, and conducted them ſafely into George-Town, together with Spider and his furniture, the captured cavalry and their accoutrements, the ſilver mounted ſword, and the "very fine roculoe," ſplendidly marked on the cape JOSEPH WIGFALL.

This genius, or a brother of his, had been a militia officer for a while, and affected to bear arms againſt the tyrant, as he then called his King.—In a voyage, which he ſome time ago made to Burmuda, his vanity prompted to take with him his regimentals, for ſhewing away among the Iſlanders.—On his return the veſſel, in which he was paſſenger, was chaſed by another, ſuppoſed to be a Britiſh cruizer; his apprehenſions of being diſcovered, in the ſham character of a rebel officer, pointed out the neceſſity of concealing the blue coat with ſcarlet lapels, which he effected by putting it on the body of his wife, covered by her ſtays and gown.—The circumſtances was related at his landing in North-Carolina by himſelf, in great glee, as an inſtance of his ſagacity, or as he termed it, "being too cunning for the chaps."

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT almoſt new, with the beſt ſett of ſteel Springs and Glaſſes in America, ſuch as cannot now be procured, with Harneſs complete, and in order. Enquire of Mr. CARSON, at the Harp & Crown, in Third-ſtreet Philadelphia.

LONDON, April 6.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of King's Bench, four gentlemen of the late Council in India were brought up to the bar of that Court to receive ſentence, having been found guilty of removing Lord Pigot got from the preſidency of Madraſs, and imprisoning him for nine months, which was ſaid to be the cauſe of his death,

Mr. Juſtice Aſhhurſt being the Judge appointed to paſs ſentence, before he pronounced, he went through the heads of the evidence, both for the proſecution and the defence.

He made ſeveral remarks as he went through it, in which he obſerved, that if Fort St. George had belonged to the Crown, the depriving Lord Pigot of the preſidency would have been High Treaſon; but as it was under the East India Company, it was only a miſdemeanour. He took notice that the defendants had impriſoned Lord Pigot for diſmiſſing ſeveral members from the Council, as they themſelves had done the like in three inſtances; how he could ſay, that while they held the reigns of government, every thing ſucceeded, both in trade and in the army; and that the preſidency of Bengal, to whom the whole of the buſineſs was referred, gave an opinion in their favour. He then proceeded to the ſentence as follows:

"Gentlemen you are now called upon to receive ſentence for an offence which you have committed, and been found guilty of; but, as there is no diſtinction in your caſes, but are guilty alike, you are ſentenced each of you to pay a fine to his Majeſty of 1000l. and to be impriſoned until that ſum is paid.

"They inſtantly paid the money into Court and departed."

Plymouth, April 9. Paſſed by the fleet under the command of Commodore Waiſingham for the Weſt Indies, and were joined from hence by his Majeſty's ſhip Torbay, and Amazon frigate, with the tranſports of this port.

April 11. Put back the fleet under the command of Commodore Waiſingham.

St. JOHN'S in ANTIGUA, June 14.

A report prevails that the French and Spaniſh fleets have formed a junction at Martinique.

BOSTON, June 29.

A veſſel is arrived from Bilboa, in a ſhort paſſage of 21 days, brought letters which mention that the French fleet bound to America, with 12,000 troops, ſailed from Breſt the 23d of April. Alſo that a large Spaniſh fleet with 10 or 12,000 troops ſailed from Cadiz the 27th of the ſame month, but the deſtination of the latter was not known.

Two veſſels laden with ſalt, prizes, arrived ſince our laſt, at Beverley.

Three prizes are arrived at Newberry, ſince our laſt, viz. one bound from Scotland to New York, laden with bale goods, cheeſe, beef, &c. &c. taken by Capt. Lowell of Newberry. Another a brig from Georgia, bound to London, having on board Major Charles Sherlock and Lady, taken by Capt. Newman, in the brig Gates, of Newbury. The other laden with wine, bound to Quebec, ſaid to be taken by the Hibernia.

A brig arrived here yeſterday from St. Maloes, in France, which place ſhe left the 18th of April. A gentleman who came in this veſſel informs, that a fleet conſiſting of 17 ſail of the line, with 10,000 troops, were to ſail the firſt fair wind, bound to America. This grand armament is ſhortly expected to arrive on our coaſt.

Connecticut, we are told, is in motion; troops and militia are haſting to the North river; ſupplies for the army are in good forwardneſs, and the people of that State are rouzed at the preſent call and making the moſt vigorous exertions.

Laſt week a privateer ſchooner from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, mounting ten carriage guns, took three fiſhing ſchooners belonging to Plymouth, who were near Cape Cod, and after ſending them off let the crews on ſhore at that place. It is ſaid that a quarter part of the privateer is owned by an inhabitant of Nova Scotia, lately permitted to carry off a large quantity of proviſions, a part of which might ſerve to victual this veſſel, it is certain ſhe brought too, and ſent her boat on board a ſchooner belonging to one Barnes of Nova-Scotia, which was near thoſe others ſhe took, but ſoon left her to purſue her voyage without interruption, it would be a ſingular circumſtance indeed for a man to have one of his veſſels captured and made prize of by another. Amidſt our own diſtreſſes on account of the ſcarcity of proviſions, we have permitted the inhabitants of Nova-Scotia to ſhare with us, and receive from here a proportion of what we had, and have reſtrained our privateers from injuring their perſons or property. How long are we to continue ſuch indulgencies and reſtraints?

CHATHAM, July 5.

We are informed, that on the night of the 21ſt ult. a party of the New Levies from Staten Iſland releaſed, and took with them, all the perſons, eight in number, who were in confinement in the gaol of Suſſex county. In a few hours thereafter, four of the priſoners returned; among thoſe who went off was Robert Maxwall, under ſentence of death for burglary. He had been twice reſpited, and a day or two previous to this period, His Excellency the Governor had iſſued an order for the farther ſuſpenſion of the execution of the culprit to the 7th of September next. The Militia acted with ſpirit, but were unſucceſsful on this occaſion.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated June 29.

"Our General Courts have made good arrangements for men and ſupplies for the army, and are gone home to quicken the execution of theſe meaſures. They have determined to ſend 5000 men to fill up the battalions for 6 months, and to have the required body of the Militia ready to act for three months. The Merchants and Citizens of this capital have opened a ſubſcription for the public exigencies: One hundred and ſeventy thouſand pounds has already been ſubſcribed."

On Saturday laſt ——— Pomeroy, formerly employed by Pennſylvania, as an officer in her water defence of the Delaware, was hanged at Burlington, in New-Jerſey for murder.

Best possible image.

Last Tuesday evening arrived here, the privateer brig Holker, Capt. Lawler, who a few days before at five o'clock in the evening off little Egg Harbour, fell in with a privateer brig out of New-York, (supposed to be the Active, lately belonging to this port) an engagement commenced which was very severe for one hour and an half, when the enemy sheered off twice, at the same time an armed schooner coming down. Capt. Lawler received a slight wound in his cheek, his first Lieutenant was wounded in two places, but it is thought not mortally; 6 others were killed and 16 wounded.

By accounts from New-York, we find the privateer which fought the Holker, as above, returned into port on Sunday last, much shattered, having lost the Captain and a Lieutenant, and 6 or 7 others killed, and above 20 wounded.

The combined fleets of France and Spain at present cruizing among the Windward Islands, consist of 35 sail of the line, besides frigates, and small armed vessels. The British squadron in the neighbourhood, by the prints of the Leeward Islands, set at 21 of the line; but Admiral Walsingham was hourly expected with a reinforcement of 11 heavy ships, advice being come of his leaving England about the 25th of April.

The errand of the three French ships which late-ly anchored in the road of St. Eustatius, appears to be the safe conducting to windward of a large supply of provisions, (15,000 barrels it is said) layed in by the Dutch traders for the use of His Most Christian Majesty's forces. These French ships, with their charge, had left the Island after three days stay. Whilst the provisions were preparing, the French officers were treated with great attention, and on their departure, the Dutch Commodore weighed his anchors and accompanied them for some distance from the Island.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Elizabeth town, dated July 11, 1780.

"We have certain accounts of a large French fleet being off this coast, and expect hourly to hear further of them. A British frigate fell in with them last Wednesday morning at day break, off the capes of Virginia, but made her escape (as is said) by throwing her guns and spars overboard, and arrived at New-York last Saturday."

Last Tuesday arrived here Capt. M'Clenaghan, in a short passage from St. Eustatia, by whom we learn that the French and Spanish fleet, in the West Indies, consists of thirty-six sail of the line besides frigates; and that a part of them had blocked up the British fleet at St. Lucia; and it is expected in St. Eustatia, that before long they would have possession of most of the English Islands.

Yesterday arrived here from Au Cays in Hispaniola, the sloop Favourite, Capt Ball.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated April 4.

At a meeting of the merchants of Dublin, about the twentieth of March, it was unanimously resolved, that a letter containing the freedom of that body should be presented to Henry Grattan Esq; on account of the conduct which he has held in Parliament, and the zeal when he has shewn in labouring to establish the prosperity of Ireland. This resolution having been communicated to Mr. Grattan, he made for answer in substance, "that the honor they had done him would induce him to make all possible efforts, to obtain a modification of Poyning's Law, and to withdraw this country from all illegal pretensions on the part of the British Parliament; and if it should appear that this is the general sentiment, will regulate his conduct, in a manner conformable to their desires.

"The great measures, those measures so important and absolutely necessary, which they recommend, shall find in him the firmest support. He is perfectly persuaded, that they alone can give a permanent security to the regulations lately made, in regard to commerce. He agrees with them that they owe much to the paternal affection of the King, and the commencing justice of the British nation, but that they owe more to the glorious exertions of their freeholders and free citizens: That a reduction of the public expences is a measure which ought not to be delayed: That he will concur with zeal in those measures, the object of which shall be, to abolish every useless employment, and every unmerited pension. When these ends shall be obtained, the whole kingdom ought to unite to obtain a bill, which shall assure the independence of Parliament, by limiting the number of Members provided with places which may fit in it, and by excluding totally every pensioned Member. It is equally absurd and unconstitutional to see people of this sort distribute among themselves the monies of the public Treasury.

"I hope I shall not be tedious, in stating so particularly proceedings, which must have such momentous consequences. They are foundations of another revolution, and will effect a total independence of Ireland on England. If England should resist these demands, and at the same time continue the war with America and the House of Bourbon, you may have an Ambassador at the Court of Congress of Ireland in a very short time."

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"The national association, as it begins now to be called, was adopted by the city of London, at Guildhall, the 22d of March. In a Committee of the Common Council, established to maintain a correspondence with the Committees named, or which shall be named by the different counties, cities and towns of the kingdom.

"Whereas the General Assembly of Deputies named by the counties, cities and towns, have sent to this Committee a copy of the resolutions of the said Assembly, containing the plan of a general association, together with a memorial in support of the said plan, and a circular letter from the President of the said Assembly:

"Resolved unanimously, That it appears to this Committee, that the said resolutions and circular letter are formed upon the best means of uniting all the said counties, cities and towns, protestors and others, who have not yet presented petitions to Parliament for obtaining redress of national grievances, by ties which cannot fail in the end to insure to the supplications of the people the desired success, in repairing the wrongs which the constitution has suffered, and in rooting out the dangerous influence of the Crown, which has almost sapped the foundation of this constitution. The Committee passed a few other resolutions, particularly that they would publish the plan, the circular letter, and their own resolutions upon them, and adjourned over the holidays to the 3d of April (yesterday) to consider them in detail"

Extract of a third letter of the same date.

"There is an anecdote from Malaga which ought to be mentioned, because it cannot fail to have serious consequences.

"The Swedish frigate the Illerim, of 34 guns, commanded by Capt Ankarloo, on the 23th of February, at half after eight at night, met an English privateer belonging to Minorca, of 28 guns. The Swedish Captain, after hailing the privateer, let her continue her course, and went on quietly his own. About half an hour after, the privateer returning, ranged herself astern of the frigate, and unexpectedly discharged both her broadsides, loaded with langrage, which killed three sailors, broke the thigh and the right leg of the Captain, wounded his Lieutenant, and some people of the crew. Ankarloo, who in the evening had been obliged by a violent gale of wind to draw in his guns, and shut up his ports, not finding himself prepared for battle, his officers took immediate measures, with the utmost alertness, for repulsing the privateer, which in fact did at last receive one broadside from the frigate; but upon the whole, she escaped in the night by the force of sails and of oars. After this perfidy on the part of the English, Ankarloo would have entered Marseilles, for the sake of dressing his wounds; but having met with contrary winds and bad weather for three days, he put into Malaga, where he went ashore to the house of the Swedish Consul, and he is since dead of his wounds."

¶ The Security SUBSCRIBERS to the BANK, are requested to meet at the City Tavern on Monday at Twelve o'Clock.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

Will be open on MONDAY next, two doors above Walnut Street in Front Street, from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the Morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

ALL PERSONS, who have already lent Money, are desired to apply for BANK NOTES: And the Directors request the favour of those who may hereafter lodge their cash in the Bank, that they would tie it up in bundles of bills of one denomination, with labels, and their names endorsed, as the business will thereby be done with less trouble and much greater dispatch.

July 15.

Northern-Liberties, July 12, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Thursday night, the 6th inst. the cellar of the subscriber, Weaver in the Northern Liberties, of the city of Philadelphia, and cut out of the loom and carried off 49 yards of LINEN, (eight hundred in the slay) wants one inch of yard wide, one side better than the other, and may be cut in shorter pieces, and offered for sale. Whoever will stop said Linen, or give information so that the owner may have it again shall have the reward of Three Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for any part thereof, and for the Linen and Thieves so that they be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN STERLING.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the cause Stephen Ducatur (qui tam &c.) against the Negroe Slaves, Samuel and James, taken in the brig Three Sisters; Charles, Mary, Hannah and her child Tom, taken in the ship Eleanor; and Robert, taken on board the brig Arbuthnot. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other persons concerned, may appear and shew cause why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge.

July 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inst. from the subscriber, living in Kinsington, a Negroe Lad, about 17 or 18 years old, straight limb'd and well made, born in Virginia; had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

PAINTING AND GLAZING

DONE on the most reasonable terms that the times will admit of, by the Public's Humble Servant,

WILLIAM SHIELDS.

Enquire at Andrew Fotters, Tavern keeper, in Strawberry Alley, near Chesnut-street.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker,

At his SHOP in Front street, at the corner of Chesnut-street.

WATCH glasses, mainsprings, fusee chains and hands, by the quantity: Where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH-WORK with care and dispatch. July 15.

TO BE SOLD,
An exceeding good new strong
RIDING CHAIR,

Neatly painted with extraordinary harness. Enquire of the Printer.

WAS TAKEN UP *Trespassing*,

In the Northern Liberties, on the 1st instant

A Bay FILLEY, with a small star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, rising 3 years old, appears to have been halter broke. The owner by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1780. JOHN VANDEREN, Jun.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

One Hundred and Sixty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on the 30th of last month, a small red milch COW, she has a little white on the end of her tail, large white horns, some ear marks but particulars forgot, and had a good appearance for milk. Whoever takes up said Cow and Thief if stolen, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the offender; or SIXTY DOLLARS for the Cow only, paid by

JOHN M'COLLOH,
In Spruce-street.

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Waln, in the Northern Liberties, a dark brindle COW. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 13th, 1780. WILLIAM LLOYD.

Trenton, New-Jersey, July 11, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday from the Subscriber, a black HORSE four years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, low in flesh, paces, trots and canters, but most natural to the pace, has one white hind foot, is somewhat goose rumped and not handsome in his hinder parts, and remarkably sprightly when not fatigued: The said horse was stolen by a certain John Rees, a Welshman, somewhat elderly, has lost one eye, and has been struck with the palsey, which seems to affect his speech a little; stoops in his walk, has a down look, and poorly clad, and is much given to drinking and smoaking. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB BENNINGHOVE, tobacconist, in Philadelphia, or by the Subscriber, in Trenton, JOHN REYNOLDS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Lancaster or Baltimore, as he seems to be acquainted in both places, and was seen on the road to Philadelphia.

WAS DROPPED

Last Wednesday morning, between the Dock and Third-street.

A HANDKERCHIEF containing the upper part of a FRENCH DRESS, of fine Chintz, light ground and a very neat little figure. Whoever has found the same, and returns it to the Printer, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

July 15.

Best possible image

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Esq;

President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable House of Assembly, did in their late sessions, pass an Act, intitled, "An Act for procuring an immediate supply of provisions for the Federal Army, in its present exigency," under which Commissioners were appointed in several counties within this State, to procure cattle, sheep, and salted provision, with all possible dispatch. And it was declared by the same Act, that it should be lawful for the President or Vice-President in Council, by proclamation, to suspend the several powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumstances of the army should in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the supplies of the above articles, are now sufficiently ample to justify the suspension of the said purchases, and all further proceedings under the said Act, at this time. Whereupon in pursuance of the powers so vested in us, we have thought proper to issue this our proclamation, for the purpose aforesaid, to which the said Commissioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themselves accordingly.—And We do further require the said Commissioners with all convenient speed, to make report of the purchases by them made, under the said Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
President.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of WILLIAM RICHARDS and HENRY LAND is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the Partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said Company, are desired to pay the same to William Richards.

A FRESH and General Assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his Store at Trenton Landing, amongst which are,

Calomel,	Sago,
Camphor,	Sulphur,
Cantharides,	Roman Vitriol,
Camomile Flowers,	Tartar Emetic,
Cortex Peru,	Anderson's Pills,
French Barley,	Batemen's Drops,
Gum Arabic,	British Oil,
Glauber's and Epsom Salts,	Balsam of Honey,
Isinglass,	Daffy's Elixir,
Jalap,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Ipecacuanha,	Hooper's Pills,
Magnesia,	James' Fever Powders
Manna,	Lockyer's Pills,
Opium,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Rhubarb,	Turlington's and
Senna,	Paulians Balsam.

Also, choice pickled Sturgeon and herrings, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet Oil, and Corks of all sorts.

LOST,

ON Wednesday night last, somewhere between Arch street, and the road to the middle of Turner's Lane a gold glove headed CANE, engraved I. H. in a cypher on the top of it. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward for their trouble.

IMPORTED and to be SOLD, by

BENJAMIN HARBESON,

At his house the north side of Market-street, a few hogsheads of EXCELLENT Port-au-Prince SUGARS, coffee, good Teneriffe wine in pipes; he continues to carry on the COPPERSMITHS BUSINESS as usual, and has STILLS of various sizes, from 200 down to 20 gallons, all which he will sell as reasonable as the times will admit.

Philadelphia, June 29, 1780.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1780.

THE Copartnership between LANG and CLAYTON is dissolved. Capt. Lang is authorized to settle all the Copartnership accompts.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Living in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

LISBON WINE,

Of the BEST QUALITY;

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY on the fifth instant, a Negroe man named SAM, twenty two years of age, five feet ten inches high, a stout well made fellow, speaks good English, and plays on the violin, has been bred to farming business. Whoever delivers him to the subscriber shall be entitled to the above reward.

July 6. EPHRAIM BLAINE,

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-House at Philadelphia, from the 21st of August next until the first of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts of the State Treasurer, General Loan Office, Light-house rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Excise, State-Island, County Commissioners and Treasurers: The above officers are hereby requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth-street, between Market and Arch streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the third instant, from the Subscribers, but supposed to be stolen, two HORSES; the one a bright bay, has some white under his mane, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, branded on both fore hoofs with the letters PALB. The other a small roan Horse, about thirteen hands high, trots and canters, a small star in his forehead, black mane and tail, in good order. Supposed to be stolen by a tall, lusty, fresh coloured man, much pock-marked; had on a red coat, and white trowsers, wears a round hat and his hair tied. Whoever takes up said horses and delivers them, to the subscribers, living in Spring Garden, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward for each, and all reasonable charges, if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for securing the thief, by

PHILIP ALBERGER, and
CHRISTIAN PHILLER.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO brick HOUSES with kitchens adjoining, situate on the east side of Fourth-street near Walnut-street, known by the sign of the Three Jolly Fishmen, with the lot of ground thereto belonging, containing in front 34 feet including a 7 feet alley, and in depth 33 feet, subject to a ground rent of 30 Spanish Dollars per annum. Also, five yearly ground rents reserved in Spanish Milled Dollars, amounting in the whole to 35 dollars and a half, issuing out of five several lots of ground adjoining the above, well secured by brick houses. Also a two story brick house situate on the east side of Front street opposite the end of Lumbard-street, known by the sign of the Anchor, the lot is 17 feet front, by 63 feet deep the house is well finished with a good kitchen in the cellar, subject to a ground rent of 27 dollars and one fifth of a dollar per annum. Also, a yearly ground rent of 34 dollars, issuing out of a house and lot on the west side of Penn-street, in the tenure of John Hoover, both houses has the privilege of a wide alley running from front to Penn street. Also, a lot of ground situate on the south side of Market-street, adjoining the east side of Cunningham's lot, containing 20 feet front, and 306 deep, clear of incumbrances. For terms of sale, apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-street, below Spruce-street, who have a large number of other estates for sale.

Philadelphia, July 8.

WAS TAKEN UP,

BY the subscriber in Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, on the 5th July, a dark bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 6 years old, with black main, tail and legs, with one white foot-- trots and canters. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

July 7. JACOB OMAN.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subscriber having inclosed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, signed by Francis Wade, Esq; D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thousand five hundred and thirty-six dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with said certificate being miscarried. Any person who meets with the same, will be thankfully rewarded for sending it to the subscriber, near the corner of Arch-street in Second-street, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no use to any person, but the person its made payable to as payment is stopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-house, on Monday the twenty-fourth inst. at ten o'clock in the morning: All Public House-keepers without exception are to apply by petition to this Court for recommendations for licences, and none but those who so apply will be recommended. Recommendations to become void, if the licences are not taken out within a month after the Court.

July 11.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in one of the weekly news-papers of this city, some time since, advising that the Commissary of Military Stores would receive gun-powder into the State Magazine from the owners or possessors thereof, nevertheless the subscriber has reason to believe, that several persons, as well merchants as others, for want of knowing the penalties they are subject to by a law now in force, for not securing their gun-powder to the said Magazine, have retained the same in their houses, stores, &c. to the great danger of the neighbouring inhabitants. To the intent therefore that no person may plead ignorance in the premises, he hereby inform all whom it may concern, that the following section is part of the law abovementioned, which they would do well to observe, as the subscriber will be obliged to put the said law strictly in execution against all delinquents.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoevr within the precincts of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, nor within two miles thereof, shall presume to keep in any house, shop, celler, store or place of the said city, nor within two miles thereof, other than the powder store aforesaid, any more or greater quantity at any one time, than twelve pounds of gun powder, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence. And whatsoever master, merchant, or other person, trading or bringing into the said port, any gun powder, shall not, within the space of forty-eight hours from his first arrival and coming to anchor there, upon due notice given him of the purport of this Act, by the said officer or his deputy, or servant, deliver all the powder so brought into the said port aforesaid, unto the said officer or his assigns, he shall forfeit the like sum of ten pounds for every such offence"

N. B. By a late law for accumulating fines, the above ten pounds fine will be six hundred pounds.

Due attendance for the receiving and delivering gun-powder, is given at my office in third-street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

JOSEPH STILES, Com. Mil. Stores.

WILLIAM ADCOCK

At the South-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A FEW pieces of Second Cloths, Black Serges, Nimms, Superfine white Cassimer, Muslins, Dimities, Cambricks, Lawns, Persians, Scotch and Coloured Threads, &c. &c. Also a few casks of Wine.

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to sell on commission.

TO BE SOLD,

NEAR two hundred acres of Woodland, in the township of Buckingham, Bucks county, adjoining lands of James Flack, Thomas Watson, John Wireman, and others. The York road runs through it, the soil is good, well timbered and watered with springs and a stream, on which a considerable quantity of meadow may be made, there is plenty of limestone near the land, the situation is pleasant and healthy, the neighbourhood agreeable, and it will make a good farm.

For terms apply to the said THOMAS WATSON on the land, or at Philadelphia to LEWIS WEISS, Surveyor, in Arch street, opposite the English Church Burying Ground.

July 11.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Cross Keys in Philadelphia to that noted and commodious Dwelling in the borough of Chester, formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Copeland, (now the sign of the Cross Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern business as usual, for the reception and entertainment of such gentlemen travellers, as may please to favour him with their custom, having provided himself with a choice stock of liquors, and assiduous attendant; he also flatters himself with a continuance of his former customers, who may rely on receiving every possible attendance, by their most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE FORSYTH.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN the night of the 7th inst. the house of the subscriber in Turner's Lane, North Liberties, and stolen from thence two Feather-bed Ticks (the Feathers emptied on the floor) one large Mattress Tick, two Check Bed-Cases, half a dozen green baize Table Cloths, Knives and Forks, two silver Tea Spoons, marked D. and several other small articles. Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves, shall, upon conviction, be immediately payed the above reward, by

July 10. ROBERT BASS.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR hundred acres of good land, in an agreeable neighbourhood, situated four miles from the river Susquehannah, in Wickenskaw valley, adjoining to McIntango mountain, well watered by a large never-failing spring, rising in the mountain so high, that it may be brought over any part of the land, with several other good streams of water. For terms enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, in Market street, or to Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, near Donegal Meeting house, Lancaster county.

July 11,

To be SOLD for want of Employ.

A YOUNG Negro MAN, who is a good house servant, and handy in a kitchen. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE JULY 18, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA PACKET. OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER XI.

WHEN we reckon up the encreaſe of inhabitants and improved ſkill in carrying on war, and eſtabliſhed order in the ſeveral governments, and more ſettled commerce of the continent, it cannot be a doubt that America has now more ſtrength and ability, to reſiſt the enemy, than ſhe had ſome time ago; why then do we call the preſent an alarming criſis? It is becauſe we have loſt the means to bring that ſtrength into action.

As long as our money filled the public Treaſuries, it repreſented the wealth, and could command the force of the States. Its depreciation was in many caſes, an immediate injury to individuals, and by weakening the ſprings of induſtry, and corrupting the morals of the people, was finally an injury to the public. Nevertheleſs it was ſtill money, and exiſted the medium of commerce, and the nerves of war.

Now that our Treaſuries are exhauſted, and our preſſes can no more ſupply them, it remains that we collect money from the people, or that without money we bring the force of the public to exert itſelf. This laſt, in the preſent ſtate of ſociety, and mode of carrying on war, is impoſſible. Every man cannot ſerve in perſon, or ſupply himſelf with cloathing and proviſions, or the means of tranſporting theſe. Should one part of the community remain at home, while another ſerves abroad, the part remaining, could not make its ſpecific contributions of food, cloathing, &c. nor divide its property, ſo as to anſwer the demands of thoſe who ſerve, without ſuch manifeſt inconvenience, as would amount to an impoſſibility.

Taxation then, or the collecting money from the people by ſome means, is the only expedient within our power, by which we can ſupply our Treaſures and carry on the war. Taxation muſt be attempted with vigour and with perſeverance, and the public muſt ſubmit to taxation, let the preſſure upon individuals be what it may. It is the only certain expedient of our ſafety.

I am weary of harrangues addreſſed to the people, calling forth the exertions of private virtue The people have as much virtue as any people ever had, but it is immaterial whether they have it or not, unleſs it can be properly organized and brought into action. What avails it that there are mechanical powers in nature, the lever, the ſcrew, the wheel and axis, the inclined plane, &c. if theſe are not conſtructed to produce a noble operation. Theſe powers exiſt in nature, but there muſt be an archimedes to conſtruct them, and to cauſe them to caſt javelins and to toſs the gallies of the enemy.

Let the Congreſs, let the Aſſemblies of the ſeveral States be this archimedes; let them preſs the public ſteadily and unremittedly for the ſupplies of war. Let the public ſhew their virtue in ſubmitting to this ſevere regimen. This is better than to be perſuaded that the being awakened, or enraged, or enrouzed at this loſs or the other is at all to the purpoſe unleſs it ſhall diſpoſe us to do thoſe things which alone we can do and which are neceſſary for our liberation.

It has become faſhionable to ſpeak againſt thoſe who have the management of our affairs; but, there is equal danger from an in-compliance of the people, as from a deficiency of wiſdom in the public bodies; not that the people will be unwilling to act; but that they will be reluctant to ſubmit. I have no objection to every expedient which the wit of man can ſuggeſt to eaſe the people of their burthens, and, by borrowing money, or other means, to throw the expences, in ſome part, forward to a diſtant period. But I uſe the language of Epictetus, when I ſay, there are ſome things in our power, and ſome things not in our power, and our true happineſs will be found in thoſe things which depend upon ourſelves. We cannot certainly obtain a loan, but we can certainly borrow money by collecting it amongſt the people for whoſe uſe it is to be applyed.

A heſitation to adopt the meaſure of taxation; a flowneſs to carry it into execution when adopted, has been the point in which we have hitherto failed. Until this is believed by public bodies and felt by the people, we can have little expectation of ſuch ſtability to our affairs as will diſcourage the campaigns of our enemies and diſpoſe them to a peace.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

TO BE SOLD,

By DAVIS BEVAN, in Water-ſtreet, one door above Walnut-ſtreet, the following GOODS.

OLD Jamaica Spirits by the Hogſhead, Weſt-India Rum by ditto or Gallon, Whiſkey by the Barrel, Holland Gin in Caſes, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Caſk or Gallon, Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Brittannias, Engliſh Sweeping Bruſhes, Clamps for do. and Cloath, Hearth, Furniture, and Buckle Bruſhes, Lanthorns, Budge Barrels, Sailors Frocks, Bellows, a large aſſortment of Engliſh Caſtor and Wool Hats, powder and ſhaving Boxes, &c.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the cauſe Stephen Ducatur (qui tam &c.) againſt the Negroe Slaves, Samuel and James, taken in the brig Three Siſters; Charles, Mary, Hannah and her child Tom, taken in the ſhip Eleanor; and Robert, taken on board the brig Arbuthnot. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other perſons concerned, may appear and ſhew cauſe why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

July 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert & Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At their Store near the Drawbridge,

LISBON WINE by the quarter caſk or pipe,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO by the hhd.
BOHEA TEA,
A quantity of empty BLACK BOTTLES,
An IRON CHEST, &c.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A ſtrong half worn

Riding CHAIR.

Inquire of the Printer.

To be SOLD or RENTED

For the ſeaſon, and immediate poſſeſſion given.

A Large and Elegant HOUSE, one mile from the city, a brick building adjoining, ſtabling for four horſes, coach houſe and hay loft, a pump of excellent water near the door, there are near four acres of ground in the lot, a great part gardening, the remainder in good graſs. Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his DISTILLERY, within the next gate-way above Church-Alley, in Third-ſtreet, (that formerly was occupied by Samuel Burge,)

Has by Wholeſale and Retail,

NEAT Brandy,
Geneva,
Aniſeed Water,
Orange Water,
Spirits of Wine, proper for raiſing low proof liquors, &c.

N. B He continues to make the above liquors of the beſt quality; and gives particular encouragement to thoſe who buy to ſell again.

Purſuant to a Reſolve of Congreſs of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the deſtruction or loſs of Loan-Office Certificates by accident:

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the ſubſcriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d day of March laſt, early in the morning, at the houſe of Mr. Jarret Hopper, in Paramus, (State of New-Jerſey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachmtnt of Britiſh troops, whereupon he ſaddled his horſe and put his ſaddle bags on him, but before he had time to get his ſurtout coat and piſtols out of the houſe and ride off, a ſkirmiſh began between the enemy and ſome Continental troops, that were at the houſe of ſaid Hopper, which frightened the horſe, who broke the bridle, and ran off with the bridle and ſaddle bags. The ſubſcriber got his horſe and ſaddle again the ſame day, but did not ſee his ſad-bags until three or four days after, which were cut open'd every thing taken out of them, among the reſt

No. Twelve following Loan-Office Certificates, viz. for 500 dollars, dated, November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane, each, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549,

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto

No. 3548, for dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 , dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dolla , dated November 19, 1778; payable to Joſiah Crane, Indorſed Matthias Keutich.

Albany, June 28th, 1780. JOSIAH CRANE.

To be SOLD for wa Employ.

A YOUNG Negro MAN, who ood houſe ſervant, and handy in a kitchen. e of the Printer.

WHEREAS inquiry has been made for certain perſons by the names of Anthony Walke, Richard Ray, Captain Warren, and Captain Lane, officers on board the Rattleſnake, David M'Cullough commander, while ſhe was in Martinique in the year 1777; they are deſired to pay or cauſe to be paid, their accounts for boarding and lodging, while they were there to Captain George Ord, with whom the order will be left, as their Captain refuſes to pay the ſame.

N. B. The effects were left at Martinique.

July 4, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISAAC WELLS, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any part of payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

MOSES WELLS, Adminiſtrator.

WANTED,

A COOK at a Tavern in this city, likewiſe a ſober perſon who knows how to keep accounts, as a Barr-Keeper, and a man qualified for an Hoſtler that is capable to keep a proper account; the above need not apply without proper recommendations. Enquire of RICHARD BARRY in Market-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Cannonade at Trenton, three doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office. The ſaid Barry is removing to the Conneſtogoe Waggon in Market-ſtreet, where he hopes for the continuance of his former cuſtomers, who may depend on genteel uſage.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM FORBES,

On Walnut ſtreet Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the buſhel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter caſk,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity,
Weſt India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Beſt Ruſſia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muſcovade Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyſon Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh Double Flint Glaſs, conſiſting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glaſſes,
Freemaſon do.
Tumblers of different ſizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Iriſh Linens and Brittanias.
Beſt India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Alſo a few Breeches Patterns.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY on the fifth inſtant, a Negroe man named SAM, twenty two years of age, five feet ten inches high, a ſtout well made fellow, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and plays on the violin, has been bred to farming buſineſs. Whoever delivers him to the ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to the above reward.

July 6. EPHRAIM BLAINE,

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-houſe, on Monday the twenty-fourth inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning: All Public Houſe-keepers without exception are to apply by petition to this Court for recommendations for licences, and none but thoſe who ſo apply will be recommended. Recommendations to become void, if the licences are not taken out within a month after the Court.

July 11.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR hundred acres of good land, in an agreeable neighbourhood, ſituated four miles from the river Suſquehannah, in Wickenſkaw valley, adjoining to Mc'Intango mountain, well watered by a large never-failing ſpring, riſing in the mountain ſo high, that it may be brought over any part of the land, with ſeveral other good ſtreams of water. For terms enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, in Market ſtreet, or to Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, near Donegal Meeting houſe, Lancaſter county.

July 11,

Best possible image.

LONDON.

HOUSE of COMMONS, Thurſday, April 6.

BEING the day appointed for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the various petitions which had been preſented from different counties, cities, &c. ſeveral petitions were brought in, and thoſe from the town of Derby, the counties of Kent, Nottingham, Cambridge and Suffolk, were ſpoken to by the Members of the ſaid counties, &c.

Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, in preface to the Darby petition, opened its merits and ſtated the view of the ſubſcribers. He was ſupported by Mr. Coke, who in a very candid ſpeech, declared himſelf an advocate for the right of petitioning, but owned he did not admire the plan which had been followed in ſome places, of joining Committees of Correſpondence and Aſſociation to the buſineſs of preferring a petition to Parliament. He thought that idea inconſonant with the freedom of debate in the Houſe, which he had ever conſidered as the baſis of the liberties of the people at large. At the ſame time that he ſaid this, he was free to own that he felt the grievances complained of in the Darby petition in union with his conſtituents, and hoped the Houſe would proceed effectually to adminiſter redreſs.

Lord Edward Bentinck preſented the Nottingham petition, and declared that it was ſigned by 3500 perſons. Sir Richard Sutton in reply ſaid, that the petition had been handed about the country from houſe to houſe; that it had been endeavoured to procure an ample number of ſubſcribers to it in a very extraordinary manner; that at Ratford and Newark, and other popular places, ſcarcely one in ten who had been applied to, had ſigned it; and that it was right to inform the Houſe that the petition did not aſſume the title of the petition of the nobility, gentry, clergy and freeholders, but that it was open to the ſubſcription of all manner of perſons, the votes he ſtated to be about 4500, and the ſubſcribers only 3500, which conſidered under the circumſtances he had mentioned, was a very ſmall number, not more than 1000 were freeholders. He ſaid he thought it right to ſtate this to the Houſe, not with any view to inſinuate a prejudicial opinion of the ſubſcribers to the petition; they were doubtleſs very reſpectable: but it appeared to his mind proper for him to ſhew whom the petition came from.

The Hon. Mr. Marſham, who brought in the Kent petition, ſpoke ſtrongly in its commendation, and ſtated it to be ſigned by upwards of 3000 perſons. Conſidering the great extent of coaſt, which almoſt ſurrounded the county, and occaſioned it to be lined with revenue officers, he thought this a ſtrong proof of the great impreſſion the public grievances had made on the minds of his conſtant friends; a matter which ought peculiarly to recommend them to the notice of Parliament. After expatiating on this and other parts, he moved that the petition be brought up.

He was ſeconded by another, the Kentiſh Member, who ſaid a few words in confirmation of Mr. Marſham's argument.

As ſoon as the petition was read and referred to the conſideration of the committee, Mr. Marſham roſe again and produced another petition, which he ſaid had been propoſed by ſeveral gentlemen of his county, who thought there was occaſion to petition Parliament for a redreſs of grievances, but who conſidered committees of aſſociation and correſpondence as matters of a very alarming nature, and likely to produce conſequences fatal to the freedom of parliamentary debate, and dangerous to the conſtitution.

Sir Horace Mann, thanked the Hon. gentleman for the juſtice he had done him, and the other gentlemen of his county, concerned in the preſent petition. He avowed himſelf the author and propoſer of it, and declared that Committees of Aſſociation and Correſpondence had allways ſtruck him as they had ſtruck other gentlemen in the houſe, to be unconſtitutional, and derogatory to the honor of Parliament, tending to fetter the freedom of debate, and thence to do away one of the firſt and moſt eſſential rights and privileges of the Houſe of Commons.

Mr. Molyneux preſented a petition from Cambridge, declaring it to have been reſolved on by ſo numerous a meeting, that the place they firſt aſſembled in was not large enough to contain them, and that they were obliged to adjourn to the Senate houſe.

Sir Samſon Gideon ſaid, he thought it incumbent on him to tell the Houſe, that he went down to Cambridge with a deſign to ſubſcribe the petition, and to offer his ſervice in preſenting it, but that he was obliged to forego his firſt intention, in conſequence of finding the reſolutions of the meeting loaded with a reſolution for the appointment of Committees of Correſpondence and Aſſociation. The reaſon why thoſe Committees appeared to him as objectionable, was that they ſtruck him very forcibly, as amounting to a menace of Parliament, and a fetter on the freedom of debate in that Houſe. He had ſtated this objection at the meeting.

Mr. Wilkes contradicted Sir Samſon in relation to the matter of fact, declaring that he and his colleague had both objected, not merely to Committees of Aſſociation and Correſpondence, but to the right of petitioning itſelf.

Sir John Hynde Cotton gave a deſcription of the meeting, which placeth the Aſſembly in no very reſpectable light. He declared it was held on a market-day. That he did not ſee one face in twenty that he had ever ſeen before, though no member was better acquainted with his conſtituents. That the country folks, rag, tag and bobtail, attended, and converted the Meeting into a downright mob. That the petition could not be deemed a Meeting of the gentry, &c. of the county, but a Meeting of the Cambridge Rabble. That ſo far from being deterred or frightened from the rudeneſſes and oppoſition made to him and his worthy colleague at the Meeting, if his health would permit him, he certainly would ſtand for the county at the next election, and ſhould not entertain the leaſt doubt of carrying it.

Sir Charles Bunbury preſented the Suffolk Petition, and declared, he could ſay with his Hon. friend, who had led the way, and preſented the Petition of York, that in the many years he had the honor to repreſent the county of Suffolk, he had never felt ſo much pain in the diſcharge of his Parliamentary duty, as in being obliged to preſent to that Houſe a Petition from his patient and long ſuffering conſtituents, complaining of grievances, which loudly called for the immediate attention of that Houſe. He ſaid he would take upon him to aſſert that no perſons had ſubſcribed the Petition but Freeholders, and that, conſidering how lately the Meeting of the county was held, it was ſigned by a more reſpectable number of perſons, than any one petition that has been preſented.

(To be Continued.)

RICHMOND, June 28.

THE ſhip Adventure, Capt. Reeves, of 16 guns, and 60 men, in 17 days from St. Croix, with a cargo of rum, ſugar, ſalt, &c. is ſafe arrived in James river. About 40 leagues eaſt of Cape Hatteras, he fell in with the brig Hammond of 18 guns, and the ſloop Randal of 10 guns, two privateers from Bermuda, both which ſhe engaged near three hours within piſtol ſhot, and obliged the Hammond to ſtrike; but being ſo much diſabled in his ſails and rigging, and the wind light, he could not get poſſeſſion of the brig before the ſloop towed her off, and got clear. What is ſomething remarkable, Capt. Reeves had not a man hurt during the engagement. Between the Capes he ſaw 11 ſail of privateers, which were in a chain from Cape Henry to Cape Charles, but not one of them attempted to come near him. The brig Gen. Wayne, Capt. Nicholſon, and the ſchooner Grand Tiger, Capt. Smith, parted from him the ninth inſtant, in latitude 22.

We have the pleaſure to inform the public, that Richard Randolph the younger of Curles, George Carter of Shirley, and Robert Bolling of Petersburg, Eſqs; have undertaken, in the preſent emergency of their country, to raiſe each a company of volunteer infantry, to ſerve one year from the time of their joining the army; and that this tender of their ſervices has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council, with an aſſurance, that the counties in which ſuch men ſhall be raiſed, ſhall, during the time of their ſervice, have credit for them on any future ſervice of the Militia. The patriotic example which theſe gentlemen have had the glory of ſetting, we doubt not will catch throughout the ſeveral counties, and convince our enemy, that a people can be never conquered on whom misfortunes have no other effects than to rouze them to ſuperior exertions.

BOSTON, July 3.

Yeſterday returned into port, after a ſhort cruize, the privateer ſhip Tracey, Capt. Hopkins, and brought in with him a ſhip laden with about 4000 firkins of butter, beef, pork, and ſome dry goods. She mounted 16 guns, and had 56 men, 7 of which the Tracey killed the firſt broadſide, beſides 14 wounded; ſhe was bound from Ireland for New York, and ſailed with the Weſt India convoy, conſiſting of about 150 ſail, and has had 12 weeks paſſage; the Tracey had two wounded—Beſides the above, the Tracey has captured a brig and a ſloop, which may be hourly looked for.

The Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Eſq; arrived here laſt Tueſday evening, from Philadelphia. This gentleman's public character, and public ſervices on every occaſion, when called out by the exigencies of his country, particularly as a Member of Congreſs, entitle him to all the marks of eſteem and reſpect ſhewn on his return to this State.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Monſ. De la Touche, Commander of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's frigate, the Hermione, to Capt. Hawker, of the Britiſh frigate, the Iris.

On board the French frigate, L'Hermione, 22d June, 1780.

SIR,

I READ, both with ſurprize and indignation, the account of the action which took place between us the 7th inſt. publiſhed in the New-York paper of the 10th. I cannot imagine that a commander of his Britiſh Majeſty's frigate is ſo loſt to the dignity of his own character, and ſo deſtitute of truth (the foundation of all military virtue) as to have recourſe to the vileſt impoſture to perſuade the world he had an advantage over an enemy, which he himſelf knows he never gained.

I flatter myſelf that Rivington the Printer, has, on this occaſion, indulged his natural propenſity of perverting facts and publiſhing falſehood inſtead of truth; ſhould this be the caſe, the aſſertion deſerves only contempt; but I expect, from your juſtices, and from your honor, a contradiction of ſo falſe an account as that of my pretended flight, and the appearance of an American frigate at the end of the combat, otherwiſe you muſt be conſidered as the author.

In the account I have tranſmitted to my Court of this engagement, I did juſtice to the manner in which you met me; I confeſs it was in ſuch a way as merits my eſteem, and I ſhould be exceeding ſorry to be obliged to change my opinion, which I muſt do, if you do not render me that juſtice which is my due.

I intended to attack you, Sir, from the firſt moment I diſcovered you, and bore down on you for that purpoſe: You appeared to me to poſſeſs the ſame ſentiments, as you met me half way. Your conduct, both before and during the action, was that of a man worthy of the command with which you are entruſted; but you impoſe on the world if you aſſert that I fled from you; and you have very little knowledge of me, if you imagine that I ſhould ever be branded with the ſhame of flying from an enemy of equal force; Your ſhot having damaged my rigging as much as I am convinced the hull of your ſhip ſuffered from my fire, it was out of my power to gain the windward to renew the action; you could bear down on me for that purpoſe whenever you pleaſed, as your ſails and rigging were in a ſituation vaſtly ſuperior to mine. When I perceived you haul'd your wind, I attributed your retreat to the number of men you had loſt; of which I am perſuaded by the ſlackneſs of your fire towards the action. As you know my opinion, I leave you to judge how much I was ſurpriſed to read in the New-York paper, that you loſt only 7 men killed and 9 wounded. I do not follow your example, Sir; I confeſs to have had 10 men killed and 37 wounded; two of my officers with myſelf, are among the latter: You ſee I am not afraid to ſpeak the truth, becauſe I have no reaſon wherewith to reproach myſelf. I ſhall finiſh this letter with an obſervation that muſt occur to every military man. ——— If you loſt fewer men than I did, and your ſhip was leſs damaged, what reaſon had you not to continue the action? As you ſaw the miſerable condition of my rigging, and the impoſſibility of my manœuverig and of ſteering any other courſe than before the wind, whilſt your ſituation put it in your power to take the advantage of the wind for the purpoſe of retreating? You are either deficient in truth in not acknowledging your loſs, or elſe you wanted ſpirit in declining the combat, when your loſs was ſo trifling, and conſidering the advantage you had over me from the good ſucceſs of your ſhot; as you know very well that no American frigate never appeared in our ſight, I requeſt you to anſwer this argument, and to permit me to ſuſpend my opinion of you, until you have ſatisfied me, or that, fortunately, the chance of war ſhould again bring us together, to give us an opportunity of trying our ſkill, which I ſolemnly declare to you, I moſt ardently deſire. I wait your anſwer, and am with thoſe ſentiments with which your firſt conduct inſpired me,

SIR,

Your moſt humble, and
Moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) LA TOUCHE.

——— Hawker, Eſq; Capt. of the Britiſh frigate the Iris.

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, at Faneuil-Hall, July 1ſt, 1780.—

VOTED, That the Town Clerk notify the inhabitants in the ſeveral news-papers, that the Meeting ſtands adjourned to Thurſday the 6th day of July inſt. 3 o'clock in the afternoon, principally for the purpoſe of receiving the ſubſcriptions for the advance of their taxes, which they will be obliged to pay by the 15th of July current; ſuch of the inhabitants as have not ſubſcribed, who ſhall abſent themſelves from ſaid adjournment, will be conſidered as declining any exertions to aſſiſt the public.

Atteſt. Wm. COOPER, Town Clerk.

N. B. It is earneſtly deſired that the ſubſcribers and inhabitants give a general and punctual attendance.—— The ſubſcription papers will lay open with Mr. Walley and Mr. Appleton."

A few days ago a detachment from the troops under Gen. Wadſworth, went up Penobſcot river (having paſſed the fort in whale boats in the night) and took 2 ſloops which had been weighing up ſome of the cannon lately belonging to our privateers which were burnt there; they had got 8 cannon on board and were coming down the river, little expecting to be conducted by our people; but Capt. Mowat had the mortification to ſee them paſſing down by the fort, (out of his reach however) in triumph; they fired at the fort to vex the enemy, and got ſafe away—Mowat followed them to Campden; but Gen. Wadſworth having drawn up his men and made a breaſt work to frighten the enemy, he and his ſhip were obliged to march back again; and we are in full poſſeſſion of the veſſels which were intended to inveſt our coaſts. General Wadſworth has taken 40 priſoners, including the men who were on board theſe veſſels.

NEW-HAVEN, July 6.

At a Town-Meeting holden in New-Haven, June 28th, 1780.

THE following aſſociation, drawn up by a Committee appointed for that purpoſe, was preſented to this Meeting and read, which is as follows, viz.

WE, the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town of New-Haven, ſenſible of the great importance of ſupporting and eſtabliſhing the credit of paper currency, emitted by this State, ſince January laſt, for the purpoſe of carrying on the preſent war, and eſtabliſhing us in the enjoyment of independence and liberty; and conſidering the pernicious and dangerous conſequences of an illicit trade carried on with our enemies, as having a direct tendency to depreciate and ruin the credit of our ſaid currency, and to enervate and contravene all our warlike efforts and enterprizes, Do hereby aſſociate and ſolemnly pledge our faith and honor, that we will neither directly nor indirectly have any connection with ſaid illicit trade, nor purchaſe any goods, wares or merchandize, we believe, or are ſuſpicious were imported from Long-Iſland, or any other place contrary to the Laws of this State, againſt illicit trade; and that we will not have any trade or commerce with any perſon or perſons, we have reaſon to ſuſpect are concerned in, or have any connection with ſaid trade.

Reſolved, That the aſſociation drawn by order of this meeting, be tendered by Capt. Peter Johnſon, Capt. Abel Burrit, Doct. Levi Ives, Mr. John Miles, Mr. Joſhua Auſtin, Limberton Smith, Eſq; Duncan Jeſſe Todd, Capt. Timothy Bradley, Capt. Samuel Atwater, and Capt. Peter Perkins, to all perſons, inhabitants in this town, and the names of any perſon, who ſhall refuſe to ſubſcribe the ſame, ſhall by the Committee, be returned to the civil authority and Select men, who are deſired to publiſh their names in the news-paper, and remove ſuch perſons, in caſe they find them inimical or dangerous, to a diſtance from the ſea-ſhore, according to Law.

And Reſolved, That we will have no trade or dealing with any perſon refuſing to ſubſcribe ſaid Aſſociation.

And it is further Reſolved by this Meeting, That the inhabitants of the town will uſe all their influence to ſuppreſs the illicit trade with the enemy; and that we will ſeize and libel, according to Law, any goods, that we ſuſpect were unlawfully imported, and will encourage and ſupport any others in doing the ſame.

Reſolved, That we will receive the new Continental money, and the bills of credit lately emitted by this State, equal to gold and ſilver, in all payments; and that we will freely ſell all ſuch articles as we have to diſpoſe of for ſuch money.

A true copy of record, examined by
SAMUEL BISHOP, Town Clerk.

PROVIDENCE July 1.

Saturday laſt arrived here from Philadelphia, eſcorted by a party of light horſe, Monſ. DE CORNY, Commiſſary at War, in the ſervice of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

The Britiſh frigate Flora, which the enemy ſunk in the harbour of Newport, was on Thurſday laſt raiſed, and got to one of the wharves, in order to be repaired.

We have the pleaſure to obſerve, that the generous encouragement given by this town to recruits for the Continental army is ſuch, that we have every reaſon to believe the town's proportion will be inliſted in a few days. Fifty Silver Dollars Bounty, Forty Shillings per month,

Best possible image.

and sundry articles of cloathing, are offered to a few more men, for six months service, which being better wages than are to be expected in any other employment, we doubt not but all those who are willing to serve their country in a military line will chearfully engage in the service.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Thursday June 15, 1780.

WHEREAS the regular and punctual collection of the fines for neglect of militia duty, is not only indispensibly necessary to encourage the brave and well affected to turn out in the service of their country; but as a present fund to defray certain unavoidable expences which attend actual service. The several Captains or commanding officers of companies are therefore hereby required, agreeable to law, to make an immediate return of all dilinquents on the several muster days, to the Lieutenant Colonels or Commanding officers, who, together with the Lieutenants and Sub Lieutenants, are directed to proceed immediately to the recovery thereof, as by law directed.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Letters from Virginia advise, That the Lower House of Assembly of that State, had voted their ratification of the boundary lines between them and Pennsylvania, as adjusted by the Commissioners from the two States, who met at Baltimore in August last. As there is no reason to believe the Senate of Virginia will refuse their concurrence, we venture to congratulate the public on the prospect of an amicable closure of a debate, which produced anarchy and confusion within the contraverted territory, and which weakened the common cause.

Extract of a letter dated Hillsborough, North Carolina, June 18, 1780, from a gentleman of that town, to his friend in this city.

"Some few days since, Colonels Benjamin Few and Twiggs came into this neighbourhood, with the active men of their respective corps, of Georgia militia; they left that State after various efforts to keep it against a large force, and cut their way through South-Carolina. They intend to join the Southern army."

Last Sunday an express arrived with an account of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport, Rhode-Island, on the evening of the tenth instant.

Same day arrived at Chester, a flag from Bermuda, with 40 prisoners.

Last Friday night arrived a prize brig from New-Providence, taken by the schooners Antelope and Felicity, of Baltimore, on their passage to St. Eustatia. Her cargo consists of Indigo, Cotton, &c.

LINES addressed to the FEMALES of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, who have illustrated the nobility of their sentiment and the virtue of their patriotism, by the late generous subscriptions to the soldiery.

"Th' attempt is praise."

ALL hail superior Sex, exalted fair
Mirrors of virtue, Heav'ns peculiar care;
Form'd to inspirit and enoble Man
The immortal finish of creation's plan!
Accept the tribute of our warmest praise
The Soldier's blessing and the Patriot's bayes!
For fames first plaudit we no more contest
Constrain'd to own it deeks the female breast;
While partial prejudice is quite disarm'd
And e'en pale envy with encomiums charm'd.
Freedom no more shall droop her languid head
Nor dream supine on sloth's lethargic bed;
No more sit weeping o'er the ve'tran band
Those virtuous, brave protectors of her land;
Who, nobly daring, stem despotic sway,
And live the patriot wonders of the day;
For lo! These sons her glorious work renew
Cheer'd by such gifts, and smiles, and prayers from you!
More precious treasure in the soldier's eye
Than all the wealth Potosi's mines supply,
Or costly gems th' enlivening sun awakes:
They prize the off'rings for the donors sakes!
And hence ye Sister Angels of each State,
Their honest bosoms glow with joy elate.
Their gallant hearts with grati ude expand
And trebly feel the bounties of your hand.
And wing'd for you, their benedictions rise
Warm from the soul and grateful to the skies!
Nor their's alone; th' historian Patriots fir'd,
Shall bless the generous virtue, you've inspir'd.
Invent new epithet to warm their page,
And bid you live admir'd, from age to age;
With sweet applauses dwell on every name,
Endear your memories and embalm your fame.
And thus the future bards shall soar sublime,
And waft you glourious down the stream of time;
The breeze of panegyric fill each sail,
And plaudits pure perfume th' encreasing gale;
Then freedom's Enfign thus inscrib'd shall wave,
"*The patriot females who their country save*;"
Till *times abyss* absorp'd in Heav'nly lays,
Shall flow in your *eternity* of praise.

VIR.

To the MILITIA of PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTRYMEN,

FOUR years have elapsed since the Militia of this State were called upon to march to New-York, when the fleet of Lord Howe appeared before that city, and an army of 23,000 men had landed on Long-Island. You will now be called upon to march to the same quarter, not to sustain, but to repel the enemy.

The situation of affairs is now changed materially from what it was at that time. The fleet of our Ally is arrived; the troops are landed and will shortly join offensive operations. The enemy are reduced in force to less than 10,000 men, scarce of provisions, as no Cork fleet has arrived lately, and they have obtained little forage by their late incursions; obliged to lay assessments of wood on each district of their territory; apprehensions of a siege.

The spirit of the Militia of this State has in some instances, been questioned; not justly, because no men could shew more spirit than was discovered in the campaign of seventy-six, when we marched out to Amboy, and bore the heats of the summer; or when in marching out to Trenton, we stopped the career of the enemy, amidst the severity of winter storms. If there have been any ground to say, that we did not appear in such force as might have been expected when our own State was invaded, it was owing to want of order and vigour in the government then newly formed, and the not having an officer at its head of such military decission, as was necessary for the exigency. The orders were issued languidly, and many of them never reached the counties.

We have now a fully established government; we have an officer at the head of it, who unites to great political abilities, the genius, the experience, and the valour of a great Captain. Under him it becomes us to march out, and to shew that spirit which is in full force, and has oftentimes been visible amongst us.

The Jersey Militia have acquired immortal reputation by their vigorous exertions, and no doubt on this occasion, they will be careful to encrease the lustre of their glory, by the most intrepid conduct: It will be ours to shine in the same field of emulation, and to plant our stars of honor with those of this Commonwealth.

The heat of the weather, for some time past, has been excessive, but the toil of a march will be less than that of labour on the farms, or in the shops of this city. From the season of the year, the weather will soon become moderate, and the fruits of Autumn, will make our stay pleasant, where we shall encamp. The military operations, not like those of constant marchings, as pursuing, or avoiding a field enemy, will be easy and entertaining. Nothing can equal the amusement which the operations of a siege affords a soldier; the danger is trifling, and the regular approaches, and amidst these, the expedients to distress the enemy, in which private men may have oftentimes a great share, please the fancy, and greatly exercise the invention. Thence it is, that the famous sieges are the most brilliant parts of history, and all men think it an honor to recount what they have done in taking such a town.

What will be our particular advantage at this time, is the assistance of the French, who have accounted time immemorial, to have the most perfect skill in fortification, or in carrying on works against a besieged place. They have indeed been the inventors of the skill and means of this kind, as the terms of art, which we have in a great measure borrowed from them abundantly, evince. That soldier must have a little heart, that would not chuse to share in the glory of this siege, when safety, amusement and success, may all meet together.

It is the third time that our ally has attempted to give effectual assistance, by a fleet on the coast of this continent: First, When the Count D'Estaing appeared off New York, in the Spring of the year 1778. Secondly, When he landed in Georgia, and was unsuccessful at Savannah. And thirdly, on the present juncture. It is an argument of perseverance, and of great friendship to us, and it may be our encouragement on this occasion, that it is the usual course of things, that success terminates what fortitude through changes of adversity has brought forward: If we can accomplish the reduction of this post of our enemies, it will effectually relieve us from their ravages, and bring this contest to a speedy issue. The post of Charlestown will fall next, and the State of Carolina will once more regain the sweets of liberty, rescued from her enemies.

PHILOLAUS.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1780.

†‡† The Members of the AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, are to meet on Friday evening next, at Seven o'clock, at the Library Room in Chesnut-street.

July 18.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commissioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern-Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due or the estate of Richard Penn and Sarah Masters: Notice is hereby given, That unless the said Richard Penn, Sarah Masters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, discharge and pay the taxes justly due on said estates, on or before the 16th of October next ensuing the date hereof, that so much of the premises will be sold as may be sufficient to discharge said taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commissioners.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY the 22d July, at the house of Colonel RICHARD WESCOTT, at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour.

THE SCHOONER

MOLLY,

A NEW Virginia built Boat, and a remarkable fine sailing Schooner. Also seven pair of double fortified six pound CANNON, two pair ditto four, and one pair of three pounders, with two or three tons of bar IRON, and a few barrels of FLOUR.

JOSEPH BALL.

Forks, July 14, 1780.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1780.

To be SOLD *at Public Vendue,*

On MONDAY next, at the house of MRS. ALISON, the next door to the College in Fourth-street.

ALL the BOOKS of the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS ALISON, deceased, with some household and kitchen furniture.

N. B. Those persons who have not returned the Books they have borrowed, are again requested to return them before the day of sale.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WHET NURSE, who may be heard of at Jacob Toys, in Front-street, above Harbuckles Row.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of August next, for the trial of the brigantine or vessel called the Thomas, and her cargo, burthen about seventy tons, lately commanded by Robert Bell; taken at sea, on her intended voyage from the Island of New Providence, to Tortola; sent into this port and libelled against as prize, by Jeremiah Yellott, &c. (*qui tam, &c.*) To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

July 17. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houses and Lands, viz.

AN Elegant well built three story brick house and kitchen, situate at the south west corner of Third and Lumbard-streets, the lot contains in breadth on Lumbard street 36 feet, and in depth on Third street 78 feet subject to a ground rent of 15l. per annum.

Also, a three story brick house, situate on the south side of Lumbard street, between Second and Front-streets, the lot 18 feet front, and 63 feet deep.

Also, a three story brick house and kitchen, situate on the east side of Sixth street between Arch and Race-streets, the lot 16 feet front and 51 feet and a half deep.

Also, a two story brick house and kitchen, situate on the east side of Fourth street between Arch and Race-streets, the lot 17 feet front and 49 feet and a half deep, subject to a ground rent of 10 dollars and a half per annum.

Also, a plantation situate one mile from Frankfort, containing 76 acres, about ten acres wood land, and about fixteen acres of meadow may be made, a small log house, frame barn and stable, it is well watered and the situation high and pleasant. For terms of sale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-street below Spruce-street.

Wanted to HIRE,

A GOOD COOK,

Either Man or Woman.

Also, A HOUSE MAID.

Enquire of the Printer.

WAS LOST

The beginning of this Week.

POOR WILLS POCKET ALMANACK (for this present year) bound in leather in which was two LOTTERY TICKETS, some papers, &c. of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found the above, and will deliver it to John Young, at Hamilton and Son, Tobacconists, in Second street near Market street, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. The Tickets will be of no service to any, as the owner has stopt them in the Office.

July 14.

STRAYED AWAY,

From the Subscriber, the 13th instant.

A LARGE bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, about ten years old, trots heavy, shod only before, with a saddle mark on the near side, and lame in his near fore foot. Whoever has taken up said horse, and will return him to the Subscriber, living at the upper end of Front-street, Philadelphia, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PAINE NEWMAN.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

The Buck Tavern,

ON the Five Mile Round, two and half miles from the city of Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Grant, together with the gardens, orchards, &c. &c. in which are several fine sommer-houses. The whole have the best of any fruit trees on the Continent, such as apple, cherry, peach, plumb and pear trees.

This House is elegantly situated for a country-seat, commanding a fine prospect of the River Delaware, and is a fine new building. The dimentions of the house is about fifty by forty foot deep, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and three rooms on the garret. On the second story is a hall or dancing-place, where forty or fifty couple may dance at one time. Under the whole is a fine cellar, divided into several departments.

Adjoining this house is a two story frame building, twenty-four by fifteen or sixteen feet deep, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, &c. Before the kitchen door is a fine pump of water. The above in fine order, Together with stabling and sheads to contain fifty or sixty horses.

Also a House in Market-street, wherein the subscriber now lives, at the corner of Strawberry-Ally, one of the best stands in the city for either wet or dry good business. The house is three stories high, two rooms on a floor, with convenient garrets; under the whole is a kitchen, cellars and vault, which will contain ten cord of wood. This house is in very good order, chief of the rooms papered. Proposals will be received by the subscriber for either or both estates, at his house in Market street. JOHN LEVINS.

N. B. Thirteen hogsheads rum, and one hogshead spirits, to be sold at the above place.

July 17.

Philadelphia, June 26, 1780.

THE Copartnership between LANG and CLAYTON is dissolved. Capt. Lang is authorized to settle all the Copartnership accompts.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-House at Philadelphia, from the 21st of August next until the 1st of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts of the State Treasurer, General Loan Office, Light-house rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Excise, State-Island, County Commissioners and Treasurers: The above officers are hereby requested to take notice, to give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEISTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of WILLIAM RICHARDS and HENRY LAND is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the Partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said Company, are desired to pay the same to William Richards.

A FRESH and General Assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his Store at Trenton Landing, amongst which are,

Calomel,
Camphor,
Cantharides,
Camomile Flowers,
Cortex Peru,
French Barley,
Gum Arabic,
Glauber's and Epsom Salts,
Isinglass,
Jalap,
Ipecacuanha,
Magnesia,
Manna,
Opium,
Rhubarb,
Senna,
Sago,
Sulphur,
Roman Vitriol,
Tartar Emetic,
Anderson's Pills,
Bateman's Drops,
British Oil,
Balsam of Honey,
Daffy's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Hooper's Pills,
James' Fever Powders
Lockyer's Pills,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Turlington's and
Paulians Balsam.

Also, choice pickled Sturgeon and herrings, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet Oil, and Corks of all sorts.

LOST,

ON Wednesday night last, some where between Arch street, and the road to the middle of Turner's Lane a gold globe headed CANE, engraved I. H. in a cypher on the top of it. Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive Two Hundred Dollars reward for their trouble.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subscriber having inclosed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, signed by Francis Wade, Esq; D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thousand five hundred and thirty six dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with said certificate being miscarried. Any person who meets with the same, will be thankfully rewarded for sending it to the subscriber, near the corner of Arch-street in Second-street, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no use to any person, but the person its made payable to as payment is stopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN the night of the 7th inst. the House of the subscriber in Turner's Lane, Northern Liberties, and stolen from thence two Featherbed Ticks, (the Feathers emptied on the floor) one large Matrass Tick, two Check Bed-Cases, half a dozen green handled Knives and Forks, two silver Tea Spoons, marked D J C, and several other small articles. Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves, shall, upon conviction, be immediately payed the above reward, by

ROBERT BASS.

July 10.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Cross Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious Dwelling in the Borough of Chester, formerly occupied by Mr. David Copeland, (now the sign of the Cross Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern business as usual, for the reception and entertainment of such gentlemen travellers, as may please to favour him with their custom, having provided himself with a choice stock of liquors, and assiduous attendant; he also flatters himself with the continuance of his former customers, who may rely on receiving every possible attendance, by their most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE FORSYTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEAT CHARIOT almost new, with the best sett of steel Springs and Glasses in America, such as cannot now be procured, with Harness complete, and in order. Enquire of Mr. CARSON, at the Harp & Crown, in Third-street Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD

NEAR two hundred acres of Woodland, in the township of Buckingham, Bucks county, adjoining lands of James Flack, Thomas Watson, Henry Wireman, and others. The York road runs through it, the soil is good, well timbered and watered with springs and a stream, on which a considerable quantity of meadow may be made, there is plenty of limestone near the land, the situation is pleasant and healthy, the neighbourhood agreeable, and it will make a good farm.

For terms apply to the said THOMAS WATSON near the land, or at Philadelphia to LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch street, opposite the English Church Burying-Ground.

July 11.

WILLIAM ADCOCK,

At the South-east corner of Second and Market-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

A FEW pieces of Second Cloths, Black Sergedenims, Superfine white Cassimer, Muslins, India Dimities, Cambricks, Lawns, Persians, Scotch and coloured Threads, &c. &c. Also a few casks of Vinegar

N. B. Said Adcock receives goods to sell on commission.

WHEREAS an advertisement appeared in one of the weekly news-papers of this city, some time since, advising that the Commissary of Military Stores would receive gun-powder into the State Magazine, from the owners or possessors thereof, nevertheless the subscriber has reason to believe, that several persons, as well merchants as others, for want of knowing the penalties they are subject to by a law now in force, for not sending their gun-powder to the said Magazine, have retained the same in their houses, stores, &c. to the great danger of the neighbouring inhabitants. To the intent therefore that no person may plead ignorance in the premises, I do hereby inform all whom it may concern, that the following section is part of the law abovementioned, which they would do well to observe, as the subscriber will be obliged to put the said law strictly in execution against all delinquents.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoevr within the precincts of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, nor within two miles thereof, shall presume to keep in any house, shop, cellar, store or place of the said city, nor within two miles thereof, other than the powder store aforesaid, any more or greater quantity at any one time, than twelve pounds of gun powder, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence. And whatsoever master, merchant, or other person, trading or bringing into the said port, any gun-powder, shall not, within the space of forty-eight hours from his first arrival and coming to anchor there, upon due notice given him of the purport of this Act, by the said officer or his deputy, or servant, deliver all the powder so brought into the said port aforesaid, unto the said officer or his assigns, he shall forfeit the like sum of ten pounds for every such offence."

N. B. By a late law for accumulating fines, the above ten pounds fine will be six hundred pounds.

Due attendance for the receiving and delivering gun-powder, is given at my office in third-street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

JOSEPH STILES, Com. Mil. Stores.

Philadelphia, July 14 1780.

PAINTING AND GLAZING

DONE on the most reasonable terms that the times will admit of, by the Public's Humble Servant,

WILLIAM SHIELDS.

Enquire at Andrew Fosters, Tavern keeper, in Strawberry Alley, near Chesnut-street.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker,

At his SHOP in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street.

WATCH glasses, mainsprings, fusee chains and hands, by the quantity: Where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH-WORK with care and dispatch.

July 15.

TO BE SOLD,

An exceeding good new strong

RIDING CHAIR,

Neatly painted with extraordinary harness. Enquire of the Printer.

A few Reams of small

Cannon Cartridge Paper,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Waln, in the Northern Liberties, a dark brindle COW. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 13th, 1780. WILLIAM LLOYD.

THE PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

Will be open on MONDAY next, two doors above Walnut Street in Front Street, from Nine to Twelve o'clock in the Morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

ALL PERSONS, who have already lent Money, are desired to apply for BANK NOTES: And the Directors request the favour of those who may hereafter lodge their cash in the Bank, that they would tie it up in bundles of bills of one denomination, with labels, and their names endorsed, as the business will thereby be done with less trouble and much greater dispatch.

July 15.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

One Hundred and Sixty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commens of this city, on the 30th of last month, a small red milch COW, she has a little white on the end of her tail, large white horns, some ear marks but particulars forgot, and had a good appearance for milk. Whoever takes up said Cow and Thief if stolen, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the offender; or SIXTY DOLLARS for the Cow only, paid by

JOHN M'COLLOH,
In Spruce-street.

WAS TAKEN UP *Trespassing,*

In the Northern Liberties, on the 1st instant.

A Bay FILLEY, with a small star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, rising 3 years old, appears to have been halter broke. The owner by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1780. JOHN VANDEREN, Jun.

Northern-Liberties, July 12, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Thursday night, the 6th inst. the cellar of the subscriber, Weaver in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, and cut out of the loom and carried off 49 yards of LINEN, (eight hundred in the slay) wants one inch of yard wide, one side better than the other, and may be cut in shorter pieces, and offered for sale. Whoever will stop said Linen, or give information so that the owner may have it again shall have the reward of Three Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for any part thereof, and for the Linen and Thieves so that they be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, paid by

JOHN STERLING.

Trenton, New-Jersey, July 11, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday from the Subscriber, a black HORSE four years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, low in flesh, paces, trots and canters, but most natural to the pace, has one white hind foot, is somewhat goose rumped and not handsome in his hinder parts, and remarkably sprightly when not fatigued: The said horse was stolen by a certain John Rees, a Welshman, somewhat elderly, has lost one eye, and has been struck with the palsey, which seems to affect his speech a little; stoops in his walk, has a down look, and poorly clad, and is much given to drinking and smoaking. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB BENNINGHOVE tobacconist, in Philadelphia, or by the Subscriber in Trenton,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Lancaster or Baltimore, as he seems to be acquainted in both places and was seen on the road to Philadelphia.

WAS DROPPED

Last Wednesday morning, between the Dock and Third-street.

A HANDKERCHIEF containing the upper part of a FRENCH DRESS, of fine Chintz, light ground and a very neat little figure. Whoever has found the same and returns it to the Printer, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

July 15.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the third instant, from the Subscribers, but supposed to be stolen, two HORSES; the one a bright bay, has some white under his mane, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, black mane and tail, branded on both fore hoofs with the letters P A L B. The other a small roan Horse, about thirteen hands high, trots and canters, a small star in his forehead, black mane and tail, in good order. Supposed to be stolen by a tall, lusty, fresh coloured man, much pock-marked; had on a red coat, and white trowsers, wears a round hat and his hair tied. Whoever takes up said horses and delivers them, to the subscribers, living in Spring-Garden, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward for each, and all reasonable charges; if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for securing the thief, by

PHILIP ALBERGER, and
CHRISTIAN PHILLER.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

Best possible image.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1780.

THE PHILADELPHIA OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

By His EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esq;
President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable House of Assembly, did in their late sessions, pass an Act, intitled, "An Act, for procuring an immediate supply of provisions for the Federal Army, in its present exigency," under which Commissioners were appointed in several counties within this State, to procure cattle, sheep, and salted provision, with all possible dispatch. And it was declared by the same Act, that it should be lawful for the President or Vice-President in Council, by proclamation, to suspend the several powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumstances of the army should in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the supplies of the above articles are now sufficiently ample to justify the suspension of the said purchases, and all further proceedings under the said Act, at this time. Wherefore upon in pursuance of the powers so vested in us, we have thought proper to issue this our proclamation, for the purpose aforesaid, to which the said Commissioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themselves accordingly.—And We do further require the said Commissioners with all convenient speed, to make report of the purchases by them made, under the said Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
President.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, July 19, 1780.

Horsemanship.

JACOB BATES, proposes on Tuesday and Friday next, the 25th and 28th inst. (July) to perform different Feats of Horsemanship, on one, two and three Horses, in his Manage, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets.

He flatters himself he shall give satisfaction to the Ladies and Gentlemen that honor him with their company, by performing for their amusement, several Feats in Riding, never before exhibited in America; having provided a very convenient and suitable place for their accommodation.

He has divided the Manage into two different places, the first of which, he proposes selling Tickets for, at Sixty Dollars each; and the second at Thirty. Both of which may be had at the Coffee-House, of Mr. Bates, at his Lodgings in Market-street next door to the Indian King Tavern, and at the Manage.

The door will be opened at Four o'Clock, P. M. and the Performances will begin at Six.

N. B. He will be much obliged to the Gentlemen, not to suffer their Dogs to follow them into the Manage.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,
On SATURDAY the 22d inst. at the COFFEE-HOUSE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND in lower Freehold, formerly Robert Campbell's, adjoining said Campbell's Tavern, containing one hundred and thirty four acres, about fifteen acres of which, is good upland cleared, and ten acres excellent improved rich bottom'd meadow; situate about five miles from Monmouth Court-House, and about four miles from Middle-Town Point, very convenient for a store as it lays on the Cross Roads, leading from Shrewsbury to Monmouth Court-House; part of which is now under good fence, and the land well timbered; its very convenient to a good grist mill, and near Mr. Tennant's Meeting House. Any person inclining to purchase before the time of Sale, may apply to JOHN L. JOHNSON, in South Amboy, in the County of Middlesex, (New-Jersey) or to ANANIAS COOPE, in Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,
A NEAT CHARIOT almost new, with the best sett of steel Springs and Glasses in America, such as cannot now be procured, with Harness complete, and in order. Enquire of Mr. CARSON, at the Harp & Crown, in Third-street Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD
A PHÆTON,
With Good Harness.
Enquire of WILLIAM SOWERSBY, at his Stables, opposite the State-House.

WAS TAKEN UP,
Yesterday, on Chestnut-Hill, about ten miles from Philadelphia,

A SMALL grey MARE, with a blackish mane and tail; was formerly hurt near the bent of her off hind leg. The owner, on paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber in Germantown.

July 15. JACOB WELKER.

TO BE SOLD,
For Cash or West India Produce.

A LOT in Vine-street, containing in breadth east and west twenty-two feet, and in depth ninety-six feet, to Holmes's alley, with the privilege of said alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or
WILLIAM DELAP.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inst. from the subscriber, living in Kinsington, a Negroe Lad, named JIM, about 17 or 18 years old, straight limb'd and well made, born in Virginia; had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by
BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril.

TO BE SOLD
A quantity of good
TURPENTINE,
For Cash only.
Enquire of Benjamin G. Eyre.

Berks County, June 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the wife of MICHAEL MYLAR, has behaved herself in such a manner, that he does from this date refuse paying or answering any debts that she shall by any means contract: As she has left her husband and gone away with a married man.

MICHAEL MYLAR.

Northern-Liberties, July 12, 1780.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS broke open, on Thursday night, the 6th inst. the cellar of the subscriber, Weaver in the Northern Liberties, of the city of Philadelphia, and cut out of the loom and carried off 49 yards of LINEN, (eight hundred in the slay) wants one inch of yard wide, one side better than the other, and may be cut in shorter pieces, and offered for sale. Whoever will stop said Linen, or give information, so that the owner may have it again shall have the reward of Three Hundred Dollars, or in proportion for any part thereof, and for the Linen and Thieves so that they be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward, paid by
JOHN STERLING.

Trenton, New-Jersey, July 11, 1780.

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STOLEN yesterday from the Subscriber, a black HORSE four years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, low in flesh, paces, trots and canters, but most natural to the pace, has one white hind foot, is somewhat goose rumped and not handsome in his hinder parts, and remarkably sprightly when not fatigued: The said horse was stolen by a certain John Rees, a Welshman, somewhat elderly, has lost one eye, and has been struck with the palsey, which seems to affect his speech a little; stoops in his walk, has a down look, and poorly clad, and is much given to drinking and smoaking. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB BENNINGHOVE, tobacconist, in Philadelphia, or by the Subscriber, in Trenton,
JOHN REYNOLDS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Lancaster or Baltimore, as he seems to be acquainted in both places, and was seen on the road to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-House at Philadelphia, from the 21st of August next until the first of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts of the State Treasurer, General Loan Office, Light-house rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Excise, State-Island, County Commissioners and Treasurers: The above officers are hereby requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of WILLIAM RICHARDS and HENRY LAND is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the Partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said Company, are desired to pay the same to William Richards.

A FRESH and General Assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his Store at Trenton Landing, amongst which are,

Calomel,	Sago,
Camphor,	Sulphur,
Cantharides,	Roman Vitriol,
Camomile Flowers,	Tartar Emetic,
Cortex Peru,	Anderson's Pills,
French Barley,	Batemen's Drops,
Gum Arabic,	British Oil,
Glauber's and Epsom Salts,	Balsam of Honey,
Isinglass,	Daffy's Elixir,
Jalap,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Ipecacuanha,	Hooper's Pills,
Magnesia,	James' Fever Powders
Manna,	Lockyer's Pills,
Opium,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Rhubarb,	Turlington's and
Senna,	Paulians Balsam.

Also, choice pickled Sturgeon and herrings, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet Oil, and Corks of all sorts.

WAS DROPPED
Last Wednesday morning, between the Dock and Third street.

A HANDKERCHIEF containing the upper part of a FRENCH DRESS, of fine Chintz, light ground and a very neat little figure. Whoever has found the same, and returns it to the Printer, shall have TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

July 15.

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN WOOD, Watch-maker,
At his SHOP in Front-street, at the corner of Chesnut-street.

WATCH glasses, mainsprings, fusee chains and hands, by the quantity: Where is done all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH-WORK with care and dispatch. July 15.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

PAINTING AND GLAZING
DONE on the most reasonable terms that the times will admit of, by the Public's Humble Servant,
WILLIAM SHIELDS.

Enquire at Andrew Fosters, Tavern keeper, in Strawberry Alley, near Chesnut-street.

TO BE SOLD

NEAR two hundred acres of Woodland, in the township of Buckingham, Bucks county, adjoining lands of James Flack, Thomas Watson, Henry Wireman, and others. The York road runs through it, the soil is good, well timbered and watered with springs and a stream, on which a considerable quantity of meadow may be made, there is plenty of limestone near the land, the situation is pleasant and healthy, the neighbourhood agreeable, and it will make a good farm.

For terms apply to the said THOMAS WATSON near the land, or at Philadelphia to LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Arch street, opposite the English Church Burying-Ground.

July 11.

LONDON, April 6.

HOUSE of COMMONS.

THURSDAY, March 2.

MR. Pennant moved, "That an account be laid before the Houſe of all the ſhips of war, diſtinguiſhing their rates, that were on the Jamaica ſtation, in the year 1756."

Mr. T. Luttrell ſeconded the motion, and obſerved, that on a former occaſion, relative to Jamaica, when a petition from the Planters of that Iſland had been laid before the Houſe, the noble Secretary for the American Department had ſaid, that there were then 21 ſhips of war for the defence of the Iſland. This, he ſaid, was not a fact; for all the naval force on that ſtation, to his certain knowledge, did not equal that of four ſhips of the line, or three of 74. The great conſequence of that Iſland was an aggravation of the guilt of thoſe who had neglected to provide ſufficiently for its defence. He contended that they were ſtill the more culpable, as a ſmall ſquadron, properly ſtationed, would ſecure it againſt the moſt formidable invaſion. Commodore Forreſt had aſſured him, that 6 or 7 ſail of the line, ſtationed at Port Royal, could ſave that capital and the greateſt part of Jamaica.

Lord George Germaine ſaid, he ſhould have been very unhappy if he had miſinformed the Houſe; but when he ſtated the naval force of Jamaica at 21 ſhips of war, he ſpoke from an official paper, which he took to be ſufficiently authentic to ſecure him from the imputation of having miſinformed Gentlemen. He did not mean, however, that the 21 were of the line; and upon enquiry, he was ſatisfied it would be found to be true, that ſo fully were Miniſters aware of the importance of Jamaica, that, during the preſent war, no part of his Majeſty's foreign dominions had been ſo much attended to as that Iſland; and that its defence had been as amply provided for, as the ſtate of our naval force would admit.

Mr. T. Luttrell admitted that there were 21 veſſels on the ſtation, but then the number was made up of armed boats, cutters, &c.

The motion was then carried without any oppoſition.

The Huntingdonſhire petition was brought in by Lord Ludlow, who declared it was ſigned by a majority of the Freeholders, Landholders, &c. of the county.

Lord Hinchinbroke denied this, and ſtated to the Houſe the particulars of what paſſed at the meeting, ſhewing, that the Sheriff declared that there was a majority againſt the petition; that the majority ſo declared, offered to put the matter out of diſpute by a diviſion, but that thoſe who were advocates for the petition refuſed it. His Lordſhip alſo read the reſolutions againſt the petition, ſigned by the majority of the Freeholders.

Lord Ludlow and Lord George Cavendiſh replied, and ſaid, the miſtake aroſe from the Sheriff's being exceedingly ſhort-ſighted.

Mr. Cuſt and Sir George Wombwell ſupported the aſſertions of Lord Hinchinbroke, and confirmed them, by reciting each a ſimilar account of the meeting.

The petition was brought up and read.

The Surry petition was then brought in by Sir Joſeph Mawbey, and a debate ſomewhat ſimilar aroſe between Sir Joſeph and Mr Scawen for the petition, and Mr. Onſlow and Colonel Onſlow for the proteſtore. The petition was laid upon the table.

Lord North informed the Houſe that he had a motion to make, which he was then ready to ſubmit to their conſideration, if they were willing to admit it without a conteſt; if, on the contrary, the Houſe ſhould be inclined to diſpute it, he would only read it as a notice of a motion, which he would make on a future day. It was for leave to bring in a bill to appoint a commiſſion of accounts to inſpect the expenditure of public money, to diſcover the ſpeculations or embezzlements, if any ſuch exiſted; to find out what balances were in the hands of the officers of the crown, in order to apply them to the public uſe, and to find out means to accelerate the making up of accounts in the Exchequer.

A bill grounded upon this motion, his Lordſhip preſumed, would go a great way towards the reformation ſo much deſired by the people of England; it would correct abuſes in the Exchequer, and render at leaſt, leſs tedious, many modes of accounting. He did not, however, expect that every thing could be remedied by it, for in the Exchequer there were many things in their nature abſolutely without remedy. That gentlemen might not take umbrage at the choice he might make of Commiſſioners, he propoſed that they ſhould not be Members of either Houſe of Parliament;—that they ſhould be ſworn; and they ſhould have power to examine witneſſes upon oath; and that they ſhould ſit the whole year; by which they ſhould be enabled to do infinitely more buſineſs than a Committee of that Houſe, whoſe ſittings would be interrupted by a prorogation. In a word, from a commiſſion ſo conſtituted, he flattered himſelf that very great benefits would ariſe to the nation.

Mr. Burke ſaid he could not but oppoſe the motion, if the Noble Lord ſhould perſevere in making it then, as it abſolutely ſuperſeded three very eſſential parts of his bill, the ſecond reading of which was to come on that day.

Lord North deſired the Houſe would take what he had ſaid only as a notice of, not as a motion then made.

Colonel Barre did not think that the Noble Lord had dealt very genteely by him; the thought which had given riſe to the Noble Lord's plan, had originated with him, and by him had been communicated to the Houſe. He expected to have had the honor of bringing in a bill himſelf on the ſubject; but as it had fallen into better hands, he would not envy the Noble Lord the honor that might ariſe from it.

The Colonel then made two motions, which paſſed without oppoſition. The firſt, for an account of the fees and perquiſites required by the officers of the Mint at the late recoinage of the gold coin. The other, that an account of all the money received into the Exchequer, and by all the ſubordinate collectors and receivers of public money through the kingdom, up to the end of the year 1778, the year ending at Michaelmas.

Lord George Gorden was of opinion that the Noble Lord ſhould make his motion then, in conformity to the prayer of the county petitioners, that reformation ſhould precede taxation. The honorable gentleman, who had ſpoken laſt, had talked a good deal of reformation; and what did it all end in? In an attack upon poor *Mat o' the Mint* (alluding to the Colonel's motion relative to the officers of the Mint.) Inſtead of being angry with the Noble Lord for bringing forward his commiſſion of accounts before he opened the Budget, he ought to have thanked him. For his part, he was ſo anxious to have the deſire of the people complied with, that he would then move (and did move accordingly) 'That the humble and 'judicious prayer contained in the ſpirited petitions of 'the good people of England, be taken into conſideration on Thurſday next.

Mr. J. Luttrell ſeconded the motion, which was not reliſhed by the Houſe. Lord George ſeemed determined to divide; and when requeſted not to cauſe the gallery, which was very crouded, to be cleared, his Lordſhip exclaimed warmly, 'I am determined to take the ſenſe of the 'Houſe. I have broken off from thoſe with whom I uſed 'to vote, becauſe I ſaw they were inconſiſtent, and drew 'different ways. For my part, Mr. Speaker, as ſoon 'as I broke from them, I got friends all over Scotland 'and England; and as conſiſtency in my grand object, 'I will not be diverted from my purpoſe, as I then ſhould 'be inconſiſtent with myſelf.'

The gallery was cleared, and as uſual his Lordſhip ſtood alone, the Gentleman who had ſeconded him having walked out of the Houſe.

When his diviſion was over, Mr. Burke moved for the ſecond reading of his reformation bill; and the motion paſſed unanimouſly: but on another motion for committing the bill it was oppoſed by Lord George Gordon, who divided the Houſe, with more ſucceſs than he had before, for as there was not room enough in the lobby to contain thoſe who were obliged to go forth on the diviſion, there were ninety who were obliged to remain within, and being numbered with his Lordſhip made up 91 againſt committing the bill, while 211 were for it.

When the diviſion was over, Mr. Burke moved that the bill be committed to-morrow.

Lord Beauchamp obſerved, that the bill involving matter of the utmoſt magnitude, it ought not to be hurried through the Houſe, but be delayed for ſome time, that Gentlemen might be enabled to form a judgment, and make up their minds upon one of the moſt conſequential bills that ever was laid before Parliament. His Lordſhip concluded by moving an amendment, that inſtead of the word "to-morrow," be inſerted "on Wedneſday next."

Lord Nugent ſeconded the motion, and delivering his opinion relative to the influence of the Crown, he ſaid that it had not exceeded its due bounds; and that the Crown was neceſſarily and conſtitutionally veſted with influence, without which it was impoſſible that this, or any other Government, could ſubſiſt; for if the executive power, whether veſted in a King or Senate, had not a proper weight and influence, the whole fabric of the conſtitution muſt totter, and fall to pieces.

Mr. T. Townſhend had no objection to the amendment, if he thought the Miniſter did not intend to carry the delay beyond Wedneſday.

Lord North declared that he intended no further delay; and that he meant *bona fide* to go into the Committee on Wedneſday next, if the Houſe ſhould agree to the amendment. He had been candid from the beginning; he had ſaid he would not give the bill the leaſt oppoſition, before it ſhould get into the Committee; and he candidly confeſſed that he ſtill had the ſame intention. His Lordſhip ſaid, he ſhould certainly open the Budget on Monday.

Many Gentlemen ſpoke on both ſides of the Houſe; at laſt the queſtion was put on Lord Beauchamp's amendment, when there appeared

For it	—	—	230
Againſt it	—	—	195

HOUSE of COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, April 5.

ALDERMAN HARLEY preſented to the Houſe, a book containing "a liſt of all the bills of exchange that have been drawn from North America from Meſſrs. Harley and Drummond, for the uſe of his Majeſty's forces there, from the 29th of November, 1770, to the 2d of February, 1780, inclufive, ſpecifying the dates, drawers names, times of payment, and to whom, together with the exchanges." The title was read, and the account ordered to lie on the table. The whole of the accounts contained 905 pages, and were bound in one large volume; three other ſmall accounts were delivered by the ſaid Honourable Member at the ſame time.

Mr. Penruddock preſented a petition from the county of Denbigh; Earl Verney one from the county of Bucks; and Sir James Lowther one from Cumberland.

After which Mr. Jenkinſon moved, that the eſtimates reſpecting the New Levies be referred to a Committee of ſupply.

Sir P. Clerke objected to the motion, the whole of the New Levies appearing to him more like a job for the benefit of individuals, than for the good of the public. When the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, he ſaid, propoſed to have the militia doubled, and that meaſure was rejected by the Lords, the mode of raiſing men by volunteer companies was propoſed and adopted. Since that time, the idea of volunteers ſeemed to be given up; and regular regiments were raiſed, in a manner which ſet both œconomy and juſtice at defiance. Inſtead of adding new companies to old regiments, twenty-two new corps had been appointed, and a prodigious expence had been incurred for additional ſtaff and field officers: In the cavalry, the ſpirit of profuſion was ſtill more remarkable. He was of opinion, that in ſuch caſes, though the commiſſion was a firſt one, yet as it was a conſiderable promotion, the gentlemen in that predicament, who were Members in Parliament, certainly came within that Law, that required they ſhould vacate their ſeats. The ſon of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, came under that deſcription; conſequently his ſeat was vacated. Such promotions were injurious to the army, and as a friend to it, to which he once had the honor to belong, he would object to the motion made by the Secretary at War.

Mr. North finding himſelf ſo particularly alluded to, got up and told that gentleman, that though he had been appointed to the command of a regiment, yet he neither derived any pay, nor permanent rank from his commiſſion. His corps were ſimply in the nature of penſibles, and at the end of the war would be diſbanded without any half-pay eſtabliſhment. In raiſing it the public had not felt any expence. With reſpect to his ſeat in Parliament, he would inform the honorable member, that by a clauſe in the Militia Act paſſed laſt year, it was ſecured to him; commiſſions in corps of penſibles being particularly declared not to affect the ſeats of members of Parliament.

The Secretary at War read over the liſt of commanders of new corps, from which it appeared that all the commanders were not Scotch. He ſaid it was no new thing to grant rank to gentlemen not bred to the army, and demonſtrated it from the preſent General Fraſer, ſon of the late Lord Lovat. The Commander in Chief had (he aſſerted) made it a point to break through the eſtabliſhed laws of the army, in as few inſtances as poſſible; and to draw from the half-pay liſt as many gentlemen as he could employ, and in fact more officers had been advanced from half to full pay this year, than during any former year of the war. And when he thought himſelf bound to deviate from this rule, he had made it a point to grant high rank only for a time, and to determine with the regiment at the end of the war.

Mr. Fox alſo arraigned the abſurdity of ſome of thoſe promotions, and the partiality of thoſe who had permitted them. To make a *Commis*, or Clerk a Colonel was perfectly ridiculous. He did not, however, mean to affront an honorable gentleman by the expreſſions; and he had been aſtoniſhed to find that he had taken offence at them, when uſed elſewhere. When he himſelf was about nineteen years of age, Mr. Townſhend expected to be made Secretary of State, and made him an offer of the place of firſt *Commis* in his office, if he ſhould be appointed. Mr. Townſhend, he knew, inſtead of intending him an affront, meant to confer an honor on him, and a mark of his eſteem.

The place of Secretary to the Embaſſy was equally honorable; but neither the one nor the other could qualify a man for the command of a regiment.—Mr. Fox was particularly ſevere on the Scotch, and joined in opinion with his honorable friend Mr. Townſhend, that ſome blow was intended againſt the conſtitution, which they, the idolators of deſpotiſm, were alone fit to ſtrike: So poſſeſſed, he ſaid he, were they againſt liberty, that in order to have a King who would deſtroy it, they had been ready to admit, what next to liberty they hated moſt, the Roman Catholick religion. He then went upon the conſtitution of the corps, and was particularly ſevere upon Colonels Fullerton and Holroyd. The latter had been raiſed merely as penſibles, yet, contrary to public faith, were converted into a regular regiment, after making the men go through the mockery of a ſecond atteſtation, which they had not in view at the time of inliſting. He concluded by ſaying that he was determined not to conſent to any proviſion for theſe corps.

Colonel Holroyd declared himſelf of opinion, that if he been of that party, which levelled their attacks againſt the executive power, his regiment would have paſſed over unnoticed.

A loud cry of order here enſued, and after ſome converſation by Mr. Townſhend,

Colonel Holroyd proceeded. Unconnected with, and unknown to Miniſters, he ſaid he had thought it his duty to make a tender of his ſervices, at a time when his country had been threatened with danger. He had applied by letters, by poſt, to Lord Amherſt, and to the Secretary at War. His offers were accepted, and at a great expence to himſelf, and none to the public, he raiſed his regiment. At firſt, indeed, he had not thought of a limitted ſervice; his pride would not ſuffer him to offer it; he expected to be on the common footing as to ſervice with the army; he engaged his officers, the men he could find, on thoſe terms; but when he afterwards was given to underſtand that this regiment was to be limited to his country, he had applied to government in behalf of his officers, and obtained for them what he thought their due. The men were then raiſed for home ſervice; but the intentions of government having been changed, and the regiment deſtined for foreign ſervice, this had determined him to propoſe to the men to re-engage for that ſervice and to raiſe new men if they ſhould refuſe. They did not refuſe; they were all re-atteſted except thirty. He gave them ſome gratuity afterwards, but never promiſed them any before. As to the regiment he derived no permanent rank from it, though he might have obtained it; but he never expected to be a gainer by it. The invectives poured on me by the honorable gentlemen, are the generous rewards I receive. That honorable gentleman's abilities are very high: I have certainly had a very bad ſpecimen of them this night. The honorable member ſhould recollect that he is in Parliament and not at Brooks's.

Mr. Fox, Colonel Holroyd, the Lord Advocate, Lord George Gordon, General Conway, and Lord George Germaine, ſpoke again.

The queſtion being then put, there appeared for referring Colonel Fullarton's regiment to the Committee, 190 againſt it, 66.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

WANTED,

As a CLERK to the PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

AN ACTIVE PERSON,

That can be well recommended.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR hundred acres of good land, in an agreeable neighbourhood, ſituated four miles from the river Suſquehannah, in Wickerſkaw valley, adjoining to Mc'Intango mountain, well watered by a large never-failing ſpring, riſing in the mountain ſo high, that it may be brought over any part of the land, with ſeveral other good ſtreams of water. For terms enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, in Market ſtreet, or to Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, near Donegal Meeting houſe, Lancaſter county.

July 11,

Best possible image.

RICHMOND, (*Virginia*) July 5.

On the 29th of last month the following vessels of war, viz. The Guadaloupe of 50 guns, the Roebuck of 44, the Delaware, Hancock, Licorne, and two other frigates, passing our Capes from New-York, and discovering a fleet of 22 or 23 tobacco ships just going out, put in after them; in which they were joined by 7 privateers of from 10 to 20 guns, who have for some time infested the bay. They all however fortunately escaped up James River. On the 2d inst. they had fallen down, and five of the men of war were out of sight from Hampton, the others with the privateers making the best of their way out; the only mischief they did on the north side of James river was the landing a boat and plundering two families of their bacon and some cattle.

Last evening the men of war came to, a considerable distance below the old fort. Several of the privateers above, and two others, a ship and a brig, opposite thereto, which two, together with those above, were obliged to weigh and hurry down as fast as possible, occasioned by the fire of a 12 and 4 pounder.

NEW-HAVEN, July 6.

Last week a party of the enemy, consisting of 150 horse and 50 foot, having collected 130 cattle near Standford, were on their return way-laid by a party under Lieutenant Col. Beeb, who, after exchanging a few shot, routed the enemy, and recovered the cattle. We had one private killed, and an officer wounded. The enemy's loss not known.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

The French fleet arrived at Rhode-Island the 12th inst. in exceeding good order, amounting to 8 ships of the line. The French troops are animated with the greatest pleasure on opening the expedition on which they have been sent by our Illustrious Ally. They shew the greatest satisfaction at the manner in which they were received by the inhabitants of Newport, and manifest an extreme ardour, and the greatest anxiety to join in the operations against the common enemy. The French soldiery have been made acquainted with the extraordinary exertions now making throughout the United States, to render the campaign effectual and glorious, and this has redoubled the ardor with which they were before inspired, it is hinted, that in addition to the many proofs which we have already had of the friendship of his Most Christian Majesty for the Thirteen United States, a further evidence thereof will soon be given.

The first Nobles of the kingdom of France have solicited as a mark of distinguished favor the honor of coming over to fight on this Continent. M. the Count De Rochambeau commands the French troops, and he has with him under the direction of General Washington, M. Le Chevalier de Ternay, formerly Governor of the Isle of France, who commands the French squadron.

The whole fleet is arrived, except one transport with 350 men on board, which separated from the squadron 4 days before their arrival. She is expected daily.

They have taken several prizes, amongst them is the vessel with dispatches for England, with the account of the surrender of Charlestown.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of public character, dated Richmond, (in Virginia) June 30, 1780, to his friend in this city.

"The Assembly had once rejected the finance plan of Congress, of the 18th of March, but the question has been since revived, and a Bill ordered in for its adoption. The Bill is now on its passage, and we hope will be finally assented to.

"Our latest accounts from the Southward inform us, that Lord Cornwallis with 3000 men was posted at Camden, in South Carolina, with out-posts above and below him, having 600 men at one, and 400 at the other. That he is collecting magazines of provisions, and calling in the country people of whom he had taken paroles, to come in, swear allegiance to the King of Great Britain, and bear arms against their country. Baron de Kalb and General Caswell, when joined by 2500 of our militia now on their march, will have a body of between 7 and 8000 men. At present the operations are greatly retarded by the want of provisions; but we hope to remove that difficulty by the power of a Law just passed for collecting the surplus provisions of every family, grain, salt, rum, &c. &c.

"The generous exertions of your State at the present, does honor to the Commonwealth and its Councils. I with the example may inspire, as it ought, the rest of the sleeping Union."

Extract of a letter from an officer in camp, dated the 15th instant.

"The arrival of the French fleet at Rhode Island, was yesterday announced to us, to our great joy."

Extract of a letter from L'Orient, May 22.

"By a vessel from Isle Dieu, we learn that two English privateers have cut out five Dutch vessels that were at anchor there."

Extract of a letter from Freehold, (New-Jersey) July 17.

"There remains no longer a doubt about the six large ships that my former letter mentioned to have come to off Long Island on this day after noon—They are Admiral Graves's fleet; I presume some of them 80 guns, none under 60. I rode down to Shrewsbury yesterday, but the weather was too foggy to make any critical observations. I observe that Arbuthnot has augmented Graves's fleet to 23 ships, 10 of them appear to be 60 and upwards, three of them large frigates. Arbuthnot's ship and others form the west line, immediately to cover the entrance into Sandy Hook.

"From my own observation, and variety of accounts, I am of opinion that the British now have 18 ships of 40 guns and upwards at New-York, besides small frigates, sloops, cutters, &c. Accounts from New-York, on Saturday, say, Admiral Graves has fallen in with Admiral Terney, and that Graves had lost a 74 gun ship sunk; that Admiral Terney had arrived at Rhode-Island in a shattered condition; that they were exerting themselves amazingly at New-York, to compleat their complement of men on board their ships of war. Every volunteer that will enter on board for this exigency shall be discharged from all duty by land or sea for three years."

Philadelphia, July 20.

DESERTED,

FROM Colonel John Lawrence, a prisoner of war on parole, named WILLIAM HENRY SAVAGE, of Colonel Nevill's Virginia regiment, about five feet six inches high, red faced, light hair, was formerly a hair dresser at Chester, in Pennsylvania. He wore a summer waistcoat and breeches, and is suspected to have taken with him some specie. Whoever apprehends this man, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and a dollar for each mile he shall travel with him. It is suspected he has returned to Chester his former place of abode.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Col. Inv.

TO BE SOLD

A LIKELY HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH,

ABOUT eighteen years old, fit for either town or country business, has had the small pox and measles, with a Male Child fourteen months old.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on the east side of Water street near Race-street, fifty feet front and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three Story BRICK HOUSE, twenty by forty-four feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and celler. A Frame BAKE HOUSE, fronting Water street, twenty by 35 feet, brick pain'd and plaistered within, supported by a good stone wall, one story high next the river, two good ovens and every thing in order for carrying on the Baking business, a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. and clear from all encumbrances.

A three story brick house, piaza, kitchen, and wash house, together with a coach or chaise house, stabling for a pair of horses, and a couple of cows, with a loft over the same, that will contain three tons of hay, situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the White Horse Tavern: The lot contains in front, 25 feet 3 inches, and in depth, 142 feet, extending from Chesnut-street to Carter's Alley, and has a privilege of the several alleys leading to Walnut-street, &c.

An elegant Garden, with a neat House, barn, stable, &c. containing 2 acres and 32 perches, with a grass lot adjoining, under good fence; the garden consists of the greatest collection of fruit trees, as could be collected from the neighbouring States, a well of excellent water at the door, and affords a very extensive prospect up and down the Delaware, and adjacent country seats, and within 2 miles of this city, on Moyamensing road. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Shute, in Church Alley.

The subscriber continues selling Indigo on commission, and has for sale a few tierces and barrels of the best Carolina Indigo, by wholesale and retail.

Also a pair of Scales and weights, suitable to weigh two or three hundred weight, and a strong well made new Cart.

THOMAS SHUTE.

7 month 21, 1780.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WET NURSE,

WHO has a fine Breast of Milk; that can be recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subscriber, living in Turner's Lane, three miles from Philadelphia, a middle sized pale red COW, with a white face and belly, and some white on her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 21. THOMAS GRESWOLD.

WHERRAS an advertisement appeared in one of the weekly news-papers of this city, some time since, advising that the Commissary of Military stores would receive gun-powder into the State Magazine, from the owners or possessors thereof, nevertheless the subscriber has reason to believe, that several persons, as well merchants as others, for want of knowing the penalties they are subject to by a law now in force, for not sending their gun-powder to the said Magazine, have retained the same in their houses, stores, &c. to the great danger of the neighbouring inhabitants. To the intent therefore that no person may plead ignorance in the premises, I do hereby inform all whom it may concern, that the following section is part of the law abovementioned, which they would do well to observe, as the subscriber will be obliged to put the said law strictly in execution against all delinquents.

"And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person whatsoevr within the precincts of the city of Philadelphia aforesaid, nor within two miles thereof, shall presume to keep in any house, shop, cellar, store or place of the said city, nor within two miles thereof, other than the powder-store aforesaid, any more or greater quantity at any one time, than twelve pounds of gun powder, under the penalty of ten pounds for every offence. And whatsoever master, merchant, or other person, trading or bringing into the said port, any gun-powder, shall not, within the space of forty-eight hours from his first arrival and coming to anchor there, upon due notice given him of the purport of this Act, by the said officer or his deputy, or servant, deliver all the powder so brought into the said port aforesaid, unto the said officer or his assigns, he shall forfeit the like sum of ten pounds for every such offence."

N. B. By a late law for accumulating fines, the above ten pounds fine will be six hundred pounds.

Due attendance for the receiving and delivering gunpowder, is given at my office in third-street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

JOSEPH STILES, Com. Mil. Stores.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY the 27th instant at the COFFEE HOUSE, At XII o'Clock.

An elegant three story Brick HOUSE, Piaza and Kitchen and Lot of Ground,

SITUATE on the corner of Fourth and Spruce-streets, now in the tenure of Mr George Meade, the House is 22 feet front, by 31 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, with excellent garrets; the Piaza and Kitchen are large and commodious three stories high each; a pump of good water just by the Kitchen door, the lot is 22 feet front, by 100 feet deep, subject to a ground rent of nine pound in specie per annum, late the Estate of Robert Smith, house carpenter, deceased.

SOLD by Order of an Orphan's Court.

ESTHER SMITH, Administratrix.
JOHN SMITH, Administrator.

N B. The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

Just Imported, and to be SOLD BY WHOLESALE, BY

Messieurs C. P. & N. RAGUET,

At their store in Front street five doors below Walnut street.

The following ARTICLES, viz.

WEST India Rum, Taffia, Brown Sugars, Malasses, } By the Hogshead.
Coffee, Cocoa, } in barrels and bags,
Allum Salt, in tierces,
Lemon Juice in casks,
Gun Powder,
Flint,
And a large Assortment of dry goods.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the subscriber at his MANUFACTORY in South-Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth street, between Market and Arch streets.

A VARIETY of GOODS suited to every season of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlastings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as usual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Jun.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1780.

THE Subscriber having inclosed in a letter to Mr. Jonathan Rumford of Wilmington a certificate, signed by Francis Wade, Esq. D. Q. M. G. No. 33, for five thousand five hundred and thirty six dollars, payable to Major Daniel Adams, dated the 5th day of April, 1780, which letter with said certificate being miscarried. Any person who meets with the same, will be thankfully rewarded for sending it to the subscriber, near the corner of Arch-street in Second-street, or to Mr. Rumford, in Wilmington. It can be of no use to any person, but the person its made payable to as payment is stopped in the proper offices.

PETER GALLAGHER.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public in general, his friends in particular, that he has removed from the Cross Keys in Philadelphia, to that noted and commodious Dwelling in the Borough of Chester, formerly occupied by Mr. David Copeland, (now the sign of the Cross Keys) where he intends carrying on the tavern business as usual, for the reception and entertainment of such gentlemen travellers, as may please to favour him with their custom, having provided himself with a choice stock of liquors, and assiduous attendant; he also flatters himself with the continuance of his former customers, who may rely on receiving every possible attendance, by their most obedient humble Servant,

GEORGE FORSYTH.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE OPEN the night of the 7th inst. the house of the subscriber in Turner's Lane. Northern Liberties, and stolen from thence two Featherbed Ticks, (the Feathers emptied on the floor) one large Matrass Tick, two Check Bed-Cases, half a dozen green handled C Knives and Forks, two silver Tea Spoons, marked D J, and several other small articles. Whoever shall discover the thief or thieves, shall, upon conviction, be immediately payed the above reward, by

July 10. ROBERT BASS.

WANTED,

A COOK at a Tavern in this city, likewise a sober person who knows how to keep accounts, as a Barr-Keeper, and a man qualified for an Hostler that is capable to keep a proper account; the above need not apply without proper recommendations. Enquire of RICHARD BARRY in Market-street, at the sign of the Cannonade at Trenton, three doors below Mr. Dunlap's Printing Office. The said Barry is removing to the Conestogoe Waggon in Market-street, where he hopes for the continuance of his former customers, who may depend on genteel usage.

Just Imported, and to be Sold by

WILLIAM DAVIS,

Living in Second-street, near Spruce-street,

LISBON WINE,

Of the BEST QUALITY;

A few Reams of small

Cannon Cartridge Paper,

TO BE SOLD BY

JOHN DUNLAP,

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State House in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of Auguſt next, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the Thomas, and her cargo, burthen about ſeventy tons, lately commanded by Robert Bell; taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from the Iſland of New-Providence, to Tortola; ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Jeremiah Yellott, &c. *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

July 17. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the cauſe Stephen Ducatur (qui tam &c.) againſt the Negroe Slaves, Samuel and James, taken in the brig Three Siſters; Charles, Mary, Hannah and her child Tom, taken in the ſhip Eleanor; and Robert, taken on board the brig Arbuthnot. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other perſons concerned, may appear and ſhew cauſe why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

July 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houſes and Lands, viz.

AN Elegant well built three ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, ſituate at the ſouth weſt corner of Third and Lumbard-ſtreets, the lot contains in breadth on Lumbard-ſtreet 36 feet, and in depth on Third ſtreet 78 feet ſubject to a ground rent of 15l. per annum.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lumbard-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, the lot 18 feet front, and 63 feet deep.

Alſo, a three ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the lot 16 feet front and 51 feet and a half deep.

Alſo, a two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth ſtreet between Arch and Race-ſtreets, the lot 17 feet front and 49 feet and a half deep, ſubject to a ground rent of 10 dollars and a half per annum.

Alſo, a plantation ſituate one mile from Frankfort, containing 76 acres, about ten acres wood land, and about ſixteen acres of meadow may be made, a ſmall log houſe, frame barn and ſtable, it is well watered and the ſituation high and pleaſant. For terms of ſale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-ſtreet below Spruce-ſtreet.

Wanted to HIRE,

A GOOD COOK,

Either Man or Woman.

Alſo, A HOUSE MAID.

Enquire of the Printer.

WAS LOST

The beginning of this Week.

POOR WILLS POCKET ALMANACK (for this preſent year) bound in leather in which was two LOTTERY TICKETS, ſome papers, &c. of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever has found the above, and will deliver it to John Young, at Hamilton and Son, Tobacconiſts, in Second ſtreet near Market ſtreet, ſhall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. The Tickets will be of no ſervice to any, as the owner has ſtopt them in the Office.

July 14.

STRAYED AWAY,

From the Subſcriber, the 13th inſtant.

A LARGE bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, about ten years old, trots heavy, ſhod only before, with a ſaddle mark on the near ſide, and lame in his near fore foot. Whoever has taken up ſaid horſe, and will return him to the Subſcriber, living at the upper end of Front ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by PAINE NEWMAN.

WHEREAS inquiry has been made for certain perſons by the names of Anthony Walke, Richard Ray, Captain Warren, and Captain Lane, officers on board the Rattleſnake, David M'Cullough commander, while ſhe was in Martiniques in the year 1777; they are deſired to pay or cauſe to be paid, their accounts for boarding and lodging, while they were there to Captain George Ord, with whom the order will be left, as their Captain refuſes to pay the ſame.

N. B. The effects were left at Martinique.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Robert & Samuel Lewis Wharton,

At their Store near the Drawbridge,

LISBON WINE by the quarter caſk or pipe,
VIRGINIA TOBACCO by the hhd.
BOHEA TEA,
A quantity of empty BLACK BOTTLES,
An IRON CHEST, &c.

July 4, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISAAC WELLS, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any part of payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

MOSES WELLS, Adminiſtrator.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

The Buck Tavern,

ON the Five Mile Round, two and half miles from the city of Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Grant, together with the gardens, orchards, &c. &c. in which are ſeveral fine ſommer-houſes. The whole have the beſt of any fruit trees on the Continent, ſuch as apple, cherry, peach, plumb and pear trees.

This Houſe is elegantly ſituated for a country-ſeat, commanding a fine proſpect of the River Delaware, and is a fine new building. The dimentions of the houſe is about fifty by forty foot deep, two ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and three rooms on the garret. On the ſecond ſtory is a hall or dancing-place, where forty or fifty couple may dance at one time. Under the whole is a fine cellar, divided into ſeveral departments.

Adjoining this houſe is a two ſtory frame building, twenty-four by fifteen or ſixteen feet deep, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, &c. Before the kitchen door is a fine pump of water. The above in fine order. Together with ſtabling and ſheads to contain fifty or ſixty horſes.

Alſo a Houſe in Market-ſtreet, wherein the ſubſcriber now lives, at the corner of Strawberry-Ally, one of the beſt ſtands in the city for either wet or dry good buſineſs. The houſe is three ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with convenient garrets; under the whole is a kitchen, cellars and vault, which will contain ten cord of wood. This houſe is in very good order, chief of the rooms papered. Propoſals will be received by the ſubſcriber for either or both eſtates, at his houſe in Market ſtreet. JOHN LEVINS.

N. B. Thirteen hogſheads rum, and one hogſhead ſpirits, to be ſold at the above place.

July 17.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY the 22d July, at the houſe of Colonel RICHARD WESCOTT, at the Forks of Little Egg-harbour.

THE SCHOONER

MOLLY,

A NEW Virginia built Boat, and a remarkable fine ſailing Schooner. Alſo ſeven pair of double fortified ſix pound CANNON, two pair ditto four, and one pair of three pounders, with two or three tons of bar IRON, and a few barrels of FLOUR.

JOSEPH BALL.

Forks, July 14, 1780.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1780.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On MONDAY next, at the houſe of MRS. ALISON, the next door to the College in Fourth-ſtreet.

ALL the BOOKS of the Rev. Dr. FRANCIS ALISON, deceaſed, with ſome houſehold and kitchen furniture.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have not returned the Books they have borrowed, are again requeſted to return them before the day of ſale.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WHET NURSE, who may be heard of at Jacob Toys, in Front-ſtreet, above Harbuckles Row.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM FORBES,

On Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the buſhel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter caſk,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity,
Weſt India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Beſt Ruſſia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muſcovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyſon Tea by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh Double Flint Glaſs, conſiſting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glaſſes,
Freemaſon do.
Tumblers of different ſizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Iriſh Linens and Brittanias.
Beſt India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Alſo a few Breeches Patterns.

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Waln, in the Northern Liberties, a dark brindle COW. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 13th, 1780. WILLIAM LLOYD.

A CITY COURT will be held at the Court-houſe, on Monday the twenty-fourth inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning: All Public Houſe-keepers without exception are to apply by petition to this Court for recommendations for licences, and none but thoſe who ſo apply will be recommended. Recommendations to become void, if the licences are not taken out within a month after the Court.

July 11.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due on the eſtate of Richard Penn and Sarah Maſters: Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid Richard Penn, Sarah Maſters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 16th of October next enſuing the date hereof, that ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as ſhall be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD Cheap,

A ſtrong half worn

Riding CHAIR.

Inquire of the Printer.

Purſuant to a Reſolve of Congreſs of the 10th of May 1780, relative to the deſtruction or loſs of Loan Office Certificates by accident:

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the ſubſcriber on his return from South Carolina to Albany, on the 23d day of May laſt, early in the morning, at the houſe of Mr. Hopper, in Paramus, (State of New-Jerſey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachmtnt of Britiſh troops, whereupon he ſaddled his horſe and put his ſaddle bags on him, but before he had time to get his ſurtout coat and piſtols out of the houſe and ride off, a ſkirmiſh began between the enemy and ſome Continental troops that were at the houſe of ſaid Hopper, which frightened the horſe, who broke the bridle, and ran off with the ſaddle and ſaddle bags. The ſubſcriber got his horſe and ſaddle again the ſame day, but did not ſee his ſaddle bags until three or four days after, which were open and every thing taken out of them, among which were the twelve following Loan Office Certificates:

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, for 500 dollars each, dated, November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1778, payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1778, payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1778, payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778, payable to Joſiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Kouwenhoven.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28th, 1780.

THE

PENNSYLVANIA BANK

Will be open on MONDAY next, two doors from Walnut Street in Front Street, from Nine to Two o'clock in the Morning, and from Three to Five in the afternoon.

ALL PERSONS, who have already lent Money, are deſired to apply for BANK NOTES: The Directors requeſt the favour of thoſe who may have after lodge their caſh in the Bank, that they would put up in bundles of bills of one denomination, with their and their names endorſed, as the buſineſs will thereby be done with leſs trouble and much greater diſpatch.

July 15.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

One Hundred and Sixty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on the 30th of this month, a ſmall red milch COW, ſhe has a little white on the end of her tail, large white horns, ſome other marks but particulars forgot, and had a good appearance for milk. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow and brings her if ſtolen, ſhall have the above reward upon conviction of the offender; or SIXTY DOLLARS for the Cow only, paid by

JOHN M'COLLOUGH,
In Spruce-ſtreet.

WAS TAKEN UP *Treſpaſſing*

In the Northern Liberties, on the 11th inſtant,

A Bay FILLEY, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, riſing 3 years old, appears to have been halter broke. The owner by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1780. JOHN VANDEREN, Jun.

TO BE SOLD

An exceeding good new ſtrong

RIDING CHAIR.

Neatly painted with extraordinary harneſs. Enquire of the Printer.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet.

Best possible image.

TUESDAY, THE JULY 25, 1780.

THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

OR

[Publiſhed every Tueſday, and Saturday.]

Philadelphia, July 25, 1780.

WHEREAS the Eſtates of Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, and John Hale, all late of the City of Philadelphia, have in due courſe of Law been forfeited and ſeized to the uſe of this State.

WE the Subſcribers Agents for the ſaid City, do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Shoemaker, Andrew Allen, William Auſtin, Iſaac Allen, George Knapper, David Jones, John Henderſon, William Roſs, William Evans, and John Hale, within the ſaid City, conſiſting of the following MESSUAGES, LOTS, RENTS, and TENEMENTS, viz.

No. 1. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stores, Lot and Wharf, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth on Water-ſtreet, 31 feet 11 inches (including an Alley of 9 feet 8 inches wide on the ſouth ſide thereof) and continuing that breadth 92 feet, then widening on the ſouth ſide to the breadth of 45 feet 5 inches, and continuing that breadth into the river Delaware as far as low water mark; in tenure of Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 2. A bank Lot (oppoſite to the above deſcribed Meſſuage and Lot) whereon are erected a Brick Tenement (wherein Samuel Shoemaker formerly kept his Office) on Water ſtreet, and a Stable and Coach Houſe on Front ſtreet, containing in breadth 26 feet 4 inches, including an 8 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof, and extending from Water-ſtreet to Front ſtreet; alſo in tenure of the ſaid Col. Joſeph Dean.

No. 3. Six yearly Rent Charges, amounting to 16l. 10s. Pennſylvania Currency, iſſuing out of a large Lot of Ground at the north weſt corner of Second and High-ſtreets, and payable from Richard Parker's Eſtate; Elizabeth Harman; Frederick Shinkle; Philip Syng; Joſeph Johnſon's Eſtate and John Drinker; all late the Eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker, in Fee Simple.

No. 4. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of High-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 102 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the eaſt ſide thereof; in tenure of Matthias Stimble.

No. 5. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Frederick Griner.

No. 6. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing 17 feet 6 inches (including one half of a 3 feet wide Alley, on the north ſide thereof) and extending in depth 49 feet 6 inches; in tenure of Baſtian Woolley.

No. 7. One yearly Rent Charge of 69 Spaniſh Silver Milled Dollars and one third of a Dollar, iſſuing out of a Lot on the ſouth ſide of High-ſtreet near the old goal; in tenure of Henry Keppele.

No. 8. Two yearly Rent Charges of 10 Spaniſh Silver Milled Dollars and a half each, iſſuing out of two Lots of Ground, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, in tenure of George Knorr, and William Warner; all late the Eſtate of Samuel Shoemaker during the term of his natural life.

No. 9. A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet and eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, containing in breadth (on Walnut-ſtreet) 22 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth 160 feet; in tenure of William Weſton.

No. 10. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, (adjoining the above deſcribed Lot) containing in breadth 14 feet three inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of the Widow Freeſman.

No. 11. A Brick Tenement and Lot of Ground, adjoining the above deſcribed Tenement and Lot, containing in breadth 14 feet, 3 inches, and in depth 160 feet, in tenure of Edward Carragan.

No. 12. A Lot of Ground ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, adjoining the back ends of the above deſcribed three Lots, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

No. 13. A Lot of Ground adjoining the laſt above deſcribed Lot, containing in breadth 30 feet, and in depth 51 feet, on which is erected a one ſtory frame Tenement, in tenure of Michael Clark.

No. 14. Two yearly rents of 100l. Pennſylvania Currency each, iſſuing out of two Lots of Ground on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, one of them in tenure of David Schaffer, and the other in tenure of Col. Iſaac Melcher and A. Melcher, all late the eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Allen.

No. 15. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Lot and Wharf, (where the Ferry is kept) on the north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet, to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet, in tenure of the Widow Tolbert, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Auſtin.

No. 16. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Allen.

No. 17. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Bake-Houſe, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, between Saſſafras and Mulberry-ſtreets, containing in breadth 19 feet, and in depth 162 feet 9 inches, in tenure of John Brown, Joyner, late the eſtate of the ſaid George Knapper.

No. 18. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Frame Tenement and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north-eaſt ſide of Dock-ſtreet, between Third and Walnut-ſtreets, containing in breadth 17 feet, and in depth 64 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of Six Pounds per annum, late the eſtate of the ſaid David Jones.

No. 19. A three ſtory Brick Meſſuage, Stable and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, containing in breadth 20 feet, and extends in depth from Second-ſtreet to Dock-ſtreet, being on the north ſide, 111 feet, and on the ſouth ſide 97 feet, in tenure of the Honorable George Bryan, Eſq; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Henderſon.

No. 20. A two ſtory Brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, containing in breadth 16 feet, (including a three feet wide alley on the weſt ſide thereof) and extending in depth 50 feet 6 inches, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Roſs; ſubject to a ground-rent of 30s. per annum.

No. 21. A two ſtory Frame Carpenter's Workſhop and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Pine-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, containing in breadth 40 feet, and extending in depth from Pine-ſtreet to Union-ſtreet, 160 feet, late the eſtate of the ſaid William Evans.

No. 22. A Frame Tenement and Stables, erected on a Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Lumbard-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in tenure of Capt. Proctor; late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale.

No. 23. A Frame Coach-Houſe, Stables and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Lombard and South-ſtreets, containing in breadth 46 feet, and in depth 225 feet, to Barren-ſtreet, ſubject to a groundrent of 46 Spaniſh Piſtols per annum; alſo late the eſtate of the ſaid John Hale. Will be ſold by Public Vendue, at the Court-Houſe in the ſaid city, on Monday the 28th day of Auguſt next. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day until the whole ſhall be ſold.

The terms of ſale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid in ten days after the ſale, or the premiſes again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the ſaid fourth part of the purchaſe money, and the remainder thereof within one month after ſale, and on certificates of payment being produced from the Agents or either of them, deeds will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with reſpect to payment, the Agents will attend at the Court-Houſe on the tenth day after ſale, to receive the firſt payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after ſale, to receive the laſt payment; after which no purchaſe money will be received, but the premiſes again ſold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM WILL,)
ROBERT SMITH,) Agents.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.

STOPPED and taken, in the poſſeſſion of a certain William Hite, who is now in the goal of this city, and ſuppoſed to be ſtolen from out of Connecticut State, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14 and a half hands high, and about 5 years old, trots and canters well, ball face, his two hind feet white, ſhod before, long main and tail, ſaddle and bridle: It is thought he is the property of one Venis Canip. The owner by applying to Thomas Robinſon, Slaughterer in Seventh-ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, proving property and paying charges, may have him again

N. B. The Horſe was taken the 14th inſt. July.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

July 4, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of ISAAC WELLS, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted to, in three weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded from any part of payment; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, or they may expect to be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

MOSES WELLS, Adminiſtrator.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of Auguſt next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the cauſe Stephen Ducatur (qui tam &c.) againſt the Negroe Slaves, Samuel and James, taken in the brig Three Siſters, Charles, Mary, Hannah and her child Tom, taken in the ſhip Eleanor; and Robert, taken on board the brig Arbuthnot. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other perſons concerned, may appear and ſhew cauſe why the ſame ſhould not be condemned purſuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

July 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. Negroe Sam alledges that he belongs to Mr. John Dorſius; and James, that he belongs to Mr. Pillear of South-Carolina.

JOHN SERVICE takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that he has moved from Second ſtreet into Third ſtreet, oppoſite Church Alley, where he has juſt opened a large and neat aſſortment of Linens, Scotch Threads, Gauzes, and ſeveral other articles ſuitable to the ſeaſon: Thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom ſhall be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervant,

JOHN SERVICE.

N. B. Said SERVICE has for ſale a quantity of beſt fine Cotton by the bag or ſmaller quantity.

WENT AWAY,

FROM the ſtable of the Subſcriber, in Fifth-ſtreet, on Sunday night laſt, a bay HORSE, upwards of 15 hands high, between 8 and 9 years o'd; he has two white hind feet, and a ſtar in his forehead, and a ſaddle mark; is a natural pacer, but trots a little. Whoever has taken up ſaid HORSE, and will return him to the owner, ſhall receive TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

LUDWIG KARCHER.

Thurſday, July 24d, 1780.

Philadelphia, July 14, 1780.

WHEREAS complaint hath been made to the Commiſſioners for the city and county of Philadelphia, by Jeremiah Baker, Collector of the Northern-Liberties, That he cannot obtain the taxes due or the eſtate of Richard Penn and Sarah Maſters: Notice is hereby given, That unleſs the ſaid Richard Penn, Sarah Maſters, or their certain Attorney or Agent, diſcharge and pay the taxes juſtly due on ſaid eſtates, on or before the 16th of October next enſuing the date hereof, that ſo much of the premiſes will be ſold as may be ſufficient to diſcharge ſaid taxes and charges, agreeable to the Laws of this Commonwealth.

FRANCIS GURNEY,)
PRESLEY BLACKISTON,) Commiſſioners.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY the 29d inſt. at the COFFEE-HOUSE.

THAT valuable Tract of LAND in lower Freehold, formerly Robert Campbell's, adjoining ſaid Campbell's Tavern, containing one hundred and thirty-four acres, about fifteen acres of which, is good upland cleared, and ten acres excellent improved rich bottom'd meadow; ſituate about five miles from Monmouth Court-Houſe, and about four miles from Middle-Town Point, very convenient for a ſtore as it lays on the Croſs Roads, leading from Shrewſbury to Monmouth Court-Houſe; part of which is now under good fence, and the land well timbered; its very convenient to a good griſt mill, and near Mr. Tennant's Meeting Houſe. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before the time of Sale, may apply to JOHN L. JOHNSON, in South Amboy, in the County of Middleſex, (New-Jerſey) or to ANANIAS COOPER, in Philadelphia.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſſ.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the fifth day of Auguſt next, for the trial of the brigantine or veſſel called the Thomas, and her cargo, burthen about ſeventy tons, lately commanded by Robert Bell; taken at ſea, on her intended voyage from the Iſland of New-Providence, to Tortola; ſent into this port and libelled againſt as prize, by Jeremiah Yellott, &c. *(qui tam, &c.)* To the intent that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſame ſhould not be condemned according to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,

July 17. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

From the NEW-JERSEY JOURNAL, July 12.

To his Excellency Lieutenant General *Knyphauſen*, Commander of a detatchment of the Britiſh army, in the late invaſion of New Jerſey.

SIR,

AS a man, a gentleman and a ſoldier, I preſume that a right of addreſſing you, when it is done in truth and decency, cannot be denied me, conſiſtent with the ſuffrages of all nations, however you may differ from me in point of honorary rank, or ſuperior authority.—By the former we are entitled to expect the greateſt propriety in all your proceedings—by the latter, you are certainly accountable, in ſome meaſure, for the conduct of every perſon acting under your influence and that authority.—Your army is either well diſciplined, or it is not—You either command troops who are accuſtomed to implicit obedience, or, by a want of attention to your duty and a neglect of every eſſential that conſtitutes the character of a ſoldier, you have ſuffered a veteran army, committed to your care, to ſink into a vaſt crowd of lawleſs banditti. The laſt you will not, you cannot admit. I ſhall therefore conſider you in this addreſs as the head of a well diſciplined army, from whom every movement as neceſſarily flows as the blood from the human heart.

You may perhaps, notwithſtanding all this, at firſt ſight, be ſurpriſed at the freedom of this public addreſs from a ſtranger, whom you have honored with the appellation of *Rebel*. As ſome apology, however, I beg leave to inform you, that I am juſt returned from tracing that horrid path which you have ſo lately ſtamped with the indelible characters of relentleſs fury, and the moſt timid devaſtation. *Theſe*, not the concomitants of a ſoldier (an honourable character I greatly reſpect) but of a *powerful executioner* of royal malice, deteſted by every friend of mankind.

The funeral of one of the moſt amiable women, whoſe whole life had breathed nothing but benevolence and good will to every human creature for a while ſuſpended my aſtoniſhment and engaged my attention. I thought myſelf greatly honored, by paying her thoſe laſt rights of friendſhip and humanity which you moſt cruelly refuſed her, tho' ſhe fell the victim of your heroiſm, and became the principal trophy of your pompous invaſion.

Your Excellency cannot be ignorant, that the wife of the Revd. Mr. James Caldwell is the worthy lady to whom I refer. I think her name can never be forgotten by you, but muſt be remembered, with inexpiable anguiſh and miſery, in the laſt agonies of your expiring nature. I acknowledge Mr. Caldwell was your enemy, he was ſo, candidly, openly, and uniformly, as ſuch you had a right to meet him in the field, and to have oppoſed him valiantly in arms; but ſuffer me to aſk your Excellency, did it become the dignified character of a ſoldier, when diſappointed in every other malevolent attempt, to deſcend to the brutal alternative of aſſaſſination. Aſſaſſination, not of a man, who might poſſibly, in the worſt of circumſtances, have defended himſelf; but of a ſweet, placid, innocent lady, whoſe only ſecurity was a vain and deluſive dependence on the humanity of a relentleſs foe----- Alas! for humanity! The horrid crime is perpetrated, and that by a Britiſh, diſciplined ſoldier, under a veteran General---*purchaſed* from a foreign country by a Britiſh King.

In this act your Excellency has, it is true, moſt ſeverely wounded this gentleman in the tendereſt part. You have alſo the conſolation of adding to this valiant deed, not only the depriving of nine ſweet babes of one of the moſt affectionate parents on earth, but you have devoted to the flames and plunder his habitation and property, by which theſe dear pledges of their mutual affection are turned out, hungry and naked to the benevolence of their friends.—I doubt not you will deny this charge—nay, I have already ſeen an attempt of this nature by a Britiſh officer, aggravated by the moſt abominable falſehood; but it is on your Excellency, as the commanding officer, which I before obſerved, that we have a right to fix this horrid act. I confeſs it is not known to us, that it was perpetrated by your expreſs order, yet it is aſcertained beyond a doubt, by unexceptionable teſtimony, that you ſince knew it was done *deſignedly* by one of your ſoldiers, and it has not yet appeared that you have ſo much as threatened to puniſh the murderer. Had you reſented the horrid deed, or had ſhe fell by accident, humanity would have dictated ſome reſpect to be ſhewn to the corps of a Lady of her invaluable character, and to the two harmleſs infants thereby expoſed amidſt your army. Neither of theſe you did—That her lifeleſs body did not meet even with inſult is not owing to your delicacy, but to the humanity of two gentlemen not of the army. The deed is therefore your's, and your army's. And that every nation and every age may know it, the faithful page of hiſtory ſhall relate the tranſaction, and the ſame marble which preſents her memory and perpetuates her virtue, ſhall ſo relate the ſtory of her death, as to ſhew Americans in what deteſtation they are to hold the name of *Heſſian, Briton* and *Tory*.

I am informed that you have near five hundred of Mr. Caldwell's manuſcript ſermons in your poſſeſſion, many of which I have heard; to theſe he appeals, read them, conſider them well; who knows but one of theſe rays of chriſtian benevolence and patriotic ſentiment, that breathes through the whole of them, may penetrate your heart, and produce that contrition of ſpirit and unfeigned repentance, which may finally yield you a comfortable hope, which can be produced by no other earthly ſource whatever.

What could be expected by thoſe daily betrayers of your confidence the Tory Refugees, the very dregs of mankind, by pointing your malice againſt that gentleman in ſo particular a manner, I cannot conceive. Nothing but ſtupidity, blinded by malice and deſpair, could lead them to think that, in a diſpute like this, any individual is of ſo much importance with us, that his deſtruction ſhould eſſentially affect the common cauſe. No, thank God, our liberties hang not on ſo precarious a prop. Be no longer deceived: Depend upon it, that, however divided about trifles and ceremonies, whenever you make the experiment, you will find us united in the grand eſſential point. Look on the ſands that bind the ocean; if a furious, reſiſtleſs wave ſhould remove one, another inſtantly takes its place; what the ſhore loſes in one part, it gains in another: Attend, and be wiſe.

Your Excellency has now made two expeditions in force into the heart of this country, and what have you gained that I have not mentioned: You have equally immortalized Britiſh cruelty, and the unſhaken united fortitude, as well as the unparralled bravery of a free people. You have eraſed, by the moſt wanton deſtruction, not only every Temple of the Living God that came within your reach, but you have deprived upwards of forty families of very valuable dwellings and other improvements, and a much greater number of their perſonal property, to gratify your own and your army's thirſt for plunder. Theſe things we do—we muſt feel; but can you be perſuaded that thereby you cruſh our ſpirits? No they riſe as far ſuperior to theſe feeble efforts, as your army by theſe means ſink below the character of men and of ſoldiers. That you might have been convinced of the impolicy of your conduct, I ſincerely wiſh that yourſelf and many of your inferior firebrands could have beheld the wives of freemen, in the mountains, viewing their houſes in flames with heroic fortitude, with calm and ever ſmiling countenances, re-counting their various reſources for future ſubſiſtance; whilſt their huſbands, roufed to brave enthuſiaſm, preſſed upon you in battle, and by the quick ſtep of your haſty retreat, more than repaid to theſe American heroines the diſtreſſes of your ſudden ſurpriſe. Did not your judgment deſert you, with your humanity, you would know that by the cheapening of life, you abate the fear of death, and thereby make us more perfect ſoldiers. You have now felt our pulſe, and does it not riſe with the more ardent flame of liberty?

A few months ago, when the revolution reſpecting our money was to take place, I had my own fears leſt it might produce an ill timed apathy among our people. Your diſappointed and mortified politicians, as was natural, miſtook this political ague for an apoplectic, and waited the fall of Charleſtown, as the important criſis for producing the laſt ſtruggle.—Under this frenzy they have prevailed upon you to come out. The experiment has happily removed my fears, and I believe began the cure of your madneſs; our misfortunes on one hand, and the cruelty of your army on the other, have raiſed ſuch a ſpirit as has not been lately ſeen in this country; a ſpirit which will no longer tamely bear the tories and neutrals among ourſelves, no longer bear your inſults with patience. I could wiſh the gentlemen of the Britiſh army to remember they have unguarded towns on the iſland of Great-Britain. The officers and refugees in your army have wives and children among us. They compliment while they inſult our humanity.

Great Britain is not without her arſenals, her yards and magazines. An Engliſh tongue, habit and manners, may produce more ſpeedy vengeance than addreſſes to your reaſon, or your honour. Remember *John the Painter*, who loſt his houſe and effects at Amboy on the firſt landing of your army, and the deſtruction of the dock yards at Portſmouth. He was a poor man, without friends, and unaſſiſted by public council or money. I know that you have too much reaſon to laugh at our public appeals to Heaven hitherto, on the ſubject of retaliation.--perhaps we now ſuffer deſervedly for ſo baſe a profanation of ſacred things---Would to God the miſery had fallen on thoſe who are moſt immediately the delinquents, we ſhould not know have had the neceſſity of aſſociating in important bodies for this neceſſary purpoſe. However, you have now had your day, ours may not be far off. We have been now taught to conſider our property as only of preſent utility, and that to ſecure *any*, *all* muſt be at the public ſervice; the next attempt will convince you what the whole perſonal ſtrength of this country, as well as the abundance of its ſupplies, can accompliſh---By this time you are able to form ſome judgment of your fruitleſs invaſion; ſet down and count the coſt, and from that calculation make an eſtimate of what your requiſitions muſt be to accompliſh the conqueſt of the United States. Be honeſt in your information to your royal maſter, and convince him that neither his avarice, his vanity, nor his obſtinacy, can poſſibly be gratified, even at the expence of his three kingdoms, with the addition of his favourite Hanover into the bargain.

If it has required the loſs of more than four hundred men to make two ſudden and unexpected marches of eight miles into the country, guarded by three or four hundred regular troops in addition to the natural ſtrength of its inhabitants, and to hold this ſpace of country ten or twelve hours at a time, what muſt be your force to make a final conqueſt of fifteen or ſixteen hundred miles, and to preſerve the ſame. I now leave you to that hour which muſt produce reflection, and to thoſe feelings which the cries of innocent blood and the remembrance of the blackeſt crimes muſt raiſe; and moſt ſincerely wiſhing that I may ſoon meet you arm to arm.

I am your's, &c

A CITIZEN.

Eſſex county, June 27, 1780.

From the Boſton Independent Chronicle.

A PICTURE *of* TYRANNY.

TO warm our ſpirits in the great conflict for Freedom, we ſhould often contraſt it with *Tyranny*, and reflect on the dreadful calamities that will be the portion of America if the *Tyrant* ſhould prevail. Had the people a view of the miſery *he* means to inflict, they would want no arguments to excite their efforts in defence of Liberty. It is not eaſy to deſcribe a ſcene ſo full of horror as that of a people once Free, in the power of a Tyrant. The *moſt execrable Tyrant* of Britain; has given numerous inſtances of his infernal diſpoſition, in burning churches ſacred to the worſhip of God; in burning the houſes of helpleſs families, and turning the aged, and women and children naked into the wilderneſs, expoſed to froſt, to hunger, and complicated miſery; in ſtripping priſoners who capitulated for honorable terms, and then murdering them with cold and ſtarving; in keeping priſoners on bread and meat ſo corrupt and ſtinking that it operated like a *poiſon*, and deſtroyed the men like a *pleague*. By theſe means of torture and death, fourteen hundred men expired in New-York in one winter! Such has been, and now is, the character and conduct of the Tyrant we oppoſe—and if he thus acts the *Dæmon* while conqueſt is uncertain, what would he not do were the United States in his power? *He* would, in his black revenge, ſtudy for new tortures, and heap miſery upon miſery—the wife and good who have fought and laboured to ſave their country, would be the firſt ſacrifices to *his malice*——others would be baniſhed to diſtant regions of ſlavery—every inſtrument of death would be drunk with the blood of our moſt worthy citizens--the ſurviving widows and fatherleſs children, and weeping friends, with the multitude of the people, being ſtripped of their livings, would be reduced to the extremeſt miſery the infernal heart of a Tyrant can deviſe.—Thus forlorn and hopeleſs they muſt wear out their lives in wretchedneſs.

This land would ſwarm with the vileſt herd of penſioners, inſulting crown officers, and malicious tories, and the fair regions of America become a field of blood—a den of thieves, and of every abomination—the virtuous would pine away and die, while the creatures of the tyrant would wanton in every accurſed thing.—This is but a faint picture of the miſeries that await the Americans, if the Britiſh tyrant ſhould prevail: What then ought to be our conduct in the preſent day? There is no other alternative but to drive the enemy out of our country, and preſerve our Independence complete, or fall a ſacrifice to the malice of the tyrant, and ſuffer all the miſeries immagination can form. The whole people ought to think ſeriouſly of their ſituation, and now act with ſpirit and firmneſs; we have the moſt glorious hopes, if we act well, and every thing to fear if we neglect our duty. The public burdens are great and ſevere; but ſucceſs will plentifully reward all our toil; and it is infinitely better to ſpend our lives and fortunes in defending our dear country (even if we ſhould fail of ſucceſs) than yield them tamely to the accurſed tyrant.—If we do our duty in the cauſe of our country, even the loſs of it cannot deprive us of the heavenly ſatisfaction of conſcious virtue. So great and intereſting to mankind, is our righteous cauſe, that we have experienced, and may ſtill expect, the ſingular bleſſings of Almighty GOD upon us, if we continue our exertions. If there is an object on earth that deſerves the attention of Heaven, it is a brave people ſtruggling in the cauſe of virtue; and hiſtory gives us many ſtriking examples of a ſmall people having reſiſted a tyrant with ſucceſs, and made themſelves independent. Within about two centuries, two nations have ariſen, whoſe circumſtances were ſimilar to theſe United States, the Swiſs and the Dutch. They were like us oppreſſed by tyrants, and like us declared themſelves Independent; their proſpect of ſucceſs was by no means equal to ours; but by perſevering they finally triumphed over all their enemies. The Swiſs were a very poor people, but very rich in heroic virtue; and after a long conflict, during which they fought ſixty ſix battles, they drove all the tyrants out of their country, and have glorioufly triumphed in freedom to this day.

So firm and magnanimous was the Dutch, that they maintained twelve years hot war, had great part of their country deſtroyed, ſuffered vaſt deſtruction of their people by the war, by famine and by peſtilence; beſides having about twenty thouſand of their virtuous citizens hanged by the tyrants; yet they perſevered, and finally exterpated all the murderers of their country, and become in a ſhort time one of the richeſt nations in the world. Such wonders hath the ſpirit of liberty wrought. And will the citizens of AMERICA ever think of deſpair, whoſe object is greater, and their proſpect more glorious than ever was yet preſented to the view of mankind! He that poſſeſſes one ſentiment of honor or virtue, that feels one ſpark of benevolence to mankind, or has one ray of magnanimity to animate his ſoul, will exert every nerve for the ſalvation of his country, "nor waſte a coward thought on life."

A SOLDIER.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a generous Subſcription hath been entered into, by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpoſe of raiſing recruits to fill the Pennſylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a bounty of three Hard Johannneſſes, a compleat ſuit of cloaths, and two hundred acres of land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age, (except deſerters, priſoners of war of every kind, or ſeamen) who will voluntary enliſt to ſerve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well diſpoſed perſons, are hereby requeſted to uſe their utmoſt influence, in their ſeveral diſtricts, to encourage and promote the deſign aforeſaid, and ſhall for their trouble in ſo doing, receive two hundred dollars for every recruit that ſhall paſs muſter, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the barracks, in this city, who will alſo pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deſerters from the Pennſylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any perſons therefore who will apprehend ſuch deſerters, ſhall, upon delivering them at the barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Half Johannes, or the exchange, at ſixty, in Continental money, together with all reaſonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, laſt Saturday night, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, trots and paces, remarkable ſhort hair on his near ſide, ſhows his fore foot on the ſame, with a ſmall blaze on his forehead. Alſo, a black MARE about thirteen hands high, ſix years old, trots, has a remarkable wart on the right ſide of her noſtril, as large as a Walnut. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes and ſecures them, ſo that the owner may have them again, ſhall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or TWO HUNDRED for either of them, and reaſonabe charges, by

GEORGE REHN,

Living in New-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR hundred acres of good land, in an agreeable neighbourhood, ſituated four miles from the river Suſquehannah, in Wickenſkaw valley, adjoining to Mc'Intango mountain, well watered by a large never-failing ſpring, riſing in the mountain ſo high, that it may be brought over any part of the land, with ſeveral other good ſtreams of water. For terms enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, in Market ſtreet, or to Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, near Donegal Meeting houſe, Lancaſter county.

July 11,

Best possible image

BALTIMORE, July 18.

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatius, dated the 26th Ultimo.

"The combined fleet of France and Spain, ſaid to conſiſt of 36 ſhips of the line, have lately left Martinico, with a number of tranſports; but whether deſtined is not known. This armament, however, makes them quake in the Engliſh Iſlands."

Report ſays, that the French and Spaniſh forces lately landed on St. Lucia, amount to 15,000 effective men.

PROVIDENCE, July 8.

Monday laſt arrived here the brig Barrington, late commanded by Capt. Collier, laden with rum, ſugar, flour, candles, &c. prize to the privateer ſhip General Waſhington, Captain James Monro, of this port. She was bound from Barbadoes for Georgia, but was laſt from Antigua.

Extract of a letter from Antigua, dated June 10, taken in the above prize.

"We are periſhing for the want of corn and water: Many of the poor in the country have died with hunger, and the owners of eſtates give their negroes two days in each week to get what they can to ſupply themſelves."

CHATHAM, July 19.

On Sunday laſt three of the enemy's dragoons ſwam their horſes, with their accoutrements, from Staten-Iſland and came over to our people at Elizabeth Town.

We are informed that the ſpirit of deſertion is very prevalent among the enemy, no leſs than fifteen of their Light Horſe-men deſerted in a body on the 6th inſtant, with their horſes, arms and accoutrements; ſix of them came into Frederickſburg, and nine to General Howe's Head Quarters; and that ſcarcely a day elapſes without more or leſs coming off to ſome of our poſts on the eaſt ſide of Hudſon's river,

Night before laſt five or ſix of the Refugees came over to Newark and carried of Major Hayes, Juſtice Canfield and ſon and Zophar Lion.

Extract of a letter from an Officer at Weſt Point, to his friend at Morriſtown, dated July 5.

"Capt. Sacket, with a ſmall party, was ſent on a ſcout towards the White Plains, where he fell in with a party of his Brittanic Majeſty's cow-thieves, killed eleven, and took fifteen priſoners, and near four hundred head of cattle, moſtly fat, all which he brought to Fiſhkill.

Extract of a letter from the Continental Village, July 2.

"The enemy lie in the following order—Their centre are encamped on Valentine's Hill, their left on Philips's Hill, their right near Stephens Ward's, Eaſt-Cheſter; the Britiſh Grenadiers on the right, and the Heſſians on the left; the light infantry advanced half a mile in front. Their ſick and wounded removed out of the hoſpitals into the country.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 23, 1780.

"We are hourly in expectation of great news from Holland, Ireland, England and Spain, but above all from America and the Weſt Indies. By the Engliſh papers you will perceive the violent fermentation in England, which has ariſen to ſuch an height, as to produce a Congreſs in fact, and it will ſoon be ſo in name. The proceedings in the Houſe of Commons on the fourteenth, which were terminated by a reſolution of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to aboliſh the Board of trade and plantations, carried againſt the Miniſtry after a very long and warm debate by a majority of eight voices, is not only the moſt extraordinary vote which has paſſed in the preſent reign, but it leads to very extenſive conſequences.

"I believe it is very true, that this Board has been the true cauſe of the quarrel of Great-Britain againſt the Colonies, and therefore may be conſidered as a natural object of national reſentment; but a reſentment of this kind alone, would not probably have produced this effect.

"Whether it is the near approach of an election, that has intimidated the Members of the Houſe of Commons; or whether the Committees, petitions, aſſociations and Congreſs, have alarmed them; or whether the nation is convinced that America is indeed loſt forever, and conſequently, that the Board will in future be uſeleſs, I don't know.

"Be this as it may, the Engliſh nation, and even the Iriſh and Scotch nations. All parts of the world will draw this inference from it, that even in the opinion of the Houſe of Commons, America is loſt. The free and virtuous citizens of America, and even the flaviſh and vicious, if there are any ſtill remaining of this character, under the denomination of tories, muſt be convinced by this vote, paſſed in the Hay-day of their joy for the ſucceſſes of Admiral Rodney's fleet, that the Houſe of Commons deſpair of ever regaining America. The nations ſubject to the Houſe of Bourbon, cannot fail to put the ſame interpretation upon this tranſaction. Holland, and all the northern powers, with the Empreſs of Ruſſia at their head, who are all greatly irritated againſt England, for their late violences againſt the innocent commerce of neutral powers, will draw the ſame conſequences.

"The politicians of Great Britain are too enlightened in the hiſtory of nations, and the riſe and progreſs of cauſes and effects in the political world, not to ſee that all theſe bodies of people will, in conſequence of this vote, conſider the Colonies as given up for loſt by the Houſe of Commons; and they are too well inſtructed not to know the important conſequences that follow, from having ſuch points as theſe, thus ſettled among the nations. I cannot therefore but conſider this vote, and the other reſpecting the Secretary of State for the American department, which aroſe almoſt to a ballance, as a moſt important declaration of the ſenſe of the nation.

"The firſt probable conſequence of it will be one further attempt, by offering ſome ſpecious terms, which they know we cannot in juſtice, in honor, in conſcience accept, to deceive, ſeduce and divide America, throw all into confuſion there, and by this means gaining an opportunity to govern.

"There is nothing more aſtoniſhing than the inconſiſtancies of the patriots in England. Thoſe, who are moſt violent againſt the Miniſtry, are not for making peace with France and Spain; but they wiſh to allure America into a ſeparate peace, and perſuade her to join them againſt the Houſe of Bourbon. One would think it impoſſible, that one man of ſenſe in the world could ſeriouſly believe, that we could thus baſely violate our faith, thus unreaſonably quarrel with our beſt friends, thus madly attack ourſelves to our bittereſt enemies. But thus it is."

Thurſday the 19th inſtant, the firſt and ſecond Pennſylvania brigades, commanded by Brigadier General Wayne, marched from their reſpective encampments for the purpoſe of collecting and bringing off thoſe cattle in Bergen county, immediately expoſed to the enemy. After executing the order, General Wayne on his return viſited a Block-houſe in the vicinity of Bergen-town, built and garriſoned by a number of Refugees to prevent the diſagreeable neceſſity of being forced into the Britiſh ſea ſervice. The work was found proof againſt light artillery, when a part of the firſt and ſecond Pennſylvania regiments were ordered to attempt it by aſſault, when after forcing their way through the abatis and pickets, a retreat was indeſpenſably neceſſary, there being no other entrance in the Block houſe but a ſubteraneous paſſage ſufficient only for one man to paſs. Our loſs conſiſts of 69, including 3 officers, killed and wounded. Lieutenant Moody and ſix of his party were taken on their return from an excurtion to Suſſex.

MR. DUNLAP,

YOU are requeſted to publiſh the following extract of the virtuous and patriotic reſolutions of the officers in the weſtern army, containing the idea they entertain of perſons holding a commiſſion under the United States, and ſtooping to the mean tricks of a ſpeculator; as it reflects great honor upon the Committee, who drew up thoſe reſolves, ſo a more general knowledge of their ſentiments, will be of particular benefit to the public at this time.

A CUSTOMER.

Pittſburgh, October 5, 1779.

"THE officers of the Line and Staff in the weſtern department, having long beheld with concern, the "growing evils, produced by the avaracious and graſping trader, now commonly known and diſtinguiſhed by "the diſgraceful epithet of ſpeculator; have reſolved, that "any perſon whatever, holding a commiſſion, place or "employment under the United States, who ſhall directly or indirectly, be concerned in trade or ſpeculation "of any kind, ſhall not be kept company with, or even "ſpoke to, by any perſon in the public ſervice, that is "on the footing of a gentleman, (excepting at ſuch time "when neceſſary duty may require: And thoſe who "countenance a ſpeculator, ſhall be deemed as acceſſary, "and held up to the world in the ſame colours, and be "treated with the ſame degree of ſcorn and contempt."

To be EXCHANGED for a

GELDING OR MARE,

of equal ſize and figure.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY STALLION, ſix years old, high blooded, and above fifteen hands high. If not exchanged he will be ſold. For particulars apply to the Printer.

July 24.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL Three Story BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, Piazza and Kitchen, with a room over them, in a pleaſant part of the city. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

WANTED,

As a CLERK to the PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

An ACTIVE PERSON,

That can be well recommended.

Philadelphia, July 20.

DESERTED,

FROM Colonel John Lawrence, a priſoner of war on parole, named WILLIAM HENRY SAVAGE, of Colonel Nevill's Virginia regiment, about five feet ſix inches high, red-faced, light hair, was formerly a hair dreſſer at Cheſter, in Pennſylvania. He wore a ſummer waiſtcoat and breeches, and is ſuſpected to have taken with him ſome ſpecie. Whoever apprehends this man, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and a dollar for each mile he ſhall travel with him. It is ſuſpected he has returned to Cheſter his former place of abode.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Col. Inv.

Philadelphia, July 21, 1780.

To be SOLD by Public Auction,

On THURSDAY the 27th inſtant at the COFFEE-HOUSE, At XII o'Clock.

An elegant three ſtory Brick HOUSE, Piaza and Kitchen and Lot of Ground,

SITUATE on the corner of Fourth and Spruce-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Mr George Meade, the Houſe is 22 feet front, by 31 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, with excellent garrets; the Piaza and Kitchen are large and commodious three ſtories high each; a pump of good water juſt by the Kitchen door, the lot is 22 feet front, by 100 feet deep, ſubject to a ground rent of nine pound in ſpecie per annum, late the Eſtate of Robert Smith, houſe carpenter, deceaſed.

SOLD by Order of an Orphan's Court.

ESTHER SMITH, Adminiſtratrix.
JOHN SMITH, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The Conditions will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

JOSEPH REED, Eſq;

President, and the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Honorable Houſe of Aſſembly, did in their late ſeſſions, paſs an Act, intitled, "An Act, for procuring an immediate ſupply of proviſions for the Fœderal Army, in its preſent exigency," under which Commiſſioners were appointed in ſeveral counties within this State, to procure cattle, ſheep, and ſalted proviſion, with all poſſible diſpatch. And it was declared by the ſame Act, that it ſhould be lawful for the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council, by proclamation, to ſuſpend the ſeveral powers and authorities therein granted, when the circumſtances of the army ſhould in their judgment admit thereof. AND WHEREAS the ſupplies of the above articles, are now ſufficiently ample to juſtify the ſuſpenſion of the ſaid purchaſes, and all further proceedings under the ſaid Act, at this time. Whereupon in purſuance of the powers ſo veſted in us, we have thought proper to iſſue this our proclamation, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to which the ſaid Commiſſioners, and all others concerned, are required to conform and govern themſelves accordingly.—And We do further require the ſaid Commiſſioners with all convenient ſpeed, to make report of the purchaſes by them made, under the ſaid Act, and to return to the Secretary of our Supreme Council the ungranted Certificates remaining in their hands.

GIVEN, by Order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Eſquire, Preſident, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED,
President.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD BY WHOLESALE, BY

Meſſieurs C. P. & N. RAGUET,

At their ſtore in Front ſtreet five doors below Walnut ſtreet.

The following ARTICLES, viz.

WEST India Rum, } By the Hogſhead.
Taffia, }
Brown Sugars, }
Moloſſes, }
Coffee, } in barrels and bags,
Cocoa, }
Allum Salt, in tierces,
Lemon Juice in caſes,
Gun Powder,
Flint,
And a large Aſſortment of dry goods.

TO BE SOLD

A LIKELY HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH,

ABOUT eighteen years old, fit for either town or country buſineſs, has had the ſmall pox and meaſles, with a Male Child fourteen months old.

Enquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on the eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet near Race ſtreet, fifty feet front and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three Story BRICK HOUSE, twenty by forty-four feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and celler. A Frame BAKE HOUSE, fronting Water ſtreet, twenty by 35 feet, brick pain'd and plaiſtered within, ſupported by a good ſtone wall, one ſtory high next the river, two good ovens and every thing in order for carrying on the Baking buſineſs, a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. and clear from all encumbrances.

A three ſtory brick houſe, piaza, kitchen, and waſh houſe, together with a coach or chaiſe houſe, ſtabling for a pair of horſes, and a couple of cows, with a loft over the ſame, that will contain three tons of hay, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the White Horſe Tavern: The lot contains in front, 15 feet 3 inches, and in depth, 142 feet, extending from Cheſnut-ſtreet to Carter's Alley, and has a privilege of the ſeveral alleys leading to Walnut ſtreet, &c.

An elegant Garden, with a neat Houſe, barn, ſtable, &c. containing 2 acres and 32 perches, with a graſs lot adjoining, under good fence; the garden conſiſts of the greateſt collection of fruit-trees, as could be collected from the neighbouring States, a well of excellent water at the door, and affords a very extenſive proſpect up and down the Delaware, and adjacent country ſeats, and within 2 miles of this city, on Moyamenſing road. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Shute, in Church Alley.

The ſubſcriber continues ſelling Indigo on commiſſion, and has for ſale a few tierces and barrels of the beſt Carolina Indigo, by wholeſale and retail.

Alſo a pair of Scales and weights, ſuitable to weigh two or three hundred weight, and a ſtrong well made new Cart.

THOMAS SHUTE.

7 month 21, 1780.

Philadelphia Manufacture.

TO BE SOLD,

By the ſubſcriber at his MANUFACTORY in South Alley, extending from Fifth to Sixth ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets.

A VARIETY of GOODS ſuited to every ſeaſon of the year, viz. Jeans, Sagathies, Everlaſtings, Shalloons, Coatings, &c.

SPINNERS employed as uſual.

SAMUEL WETHERILL, Junr

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Wednesday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmost consequence, that every possible measure should be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this House should engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treasurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he resides, of the Laws passed during this Session, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and use their utmost influence to accomplish this very necessary business."

Extract from the Minutes,
THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

[The several Printers in the State are requested to insert the above in their papers, and to continue it till the next meeting of the House.]

Philadelphia, July 19, 1780.

Horsemanship.

JACOB BATES, proposes on Tuesday and Friday next, the 25th and 28th inst. (July) to perform different Feats of Horsemanship, on one, two and three Horses, in his Manage, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets.

He flatters himself he shall give satisfaction to the Ladies and Gentlemen that honor him with their company, by performing for their amusement, several Feats in Riding, never before exhibited in America; having provided a very convenient and suitable place for their accommodation.

He has divided the Manage into two different places, the first of which, he propoſes selling Tickets for, at Sixty Dollars each; and the second at Thirty. Both of which may be had at the Coffee-House, of Mr. Bates, at his Lodgings in Market-street next door to the Indian King Tavern, and at the Manage.

The door will be opened at Four o'Clock, P. M. and the Performances will begin at Six.

N. B. He will be much obliged to the Gentlemen, not to suffer their Dogs to follow them into the Manage.

TO BE SOLD
A PHÆTON,
With Good Harness.
Enquire of WILLIAM SOWERSBY, at his Stables, opposite the State-House.

TO BE SOLD,
For Cash or West-India Produce.

A LOT in Vine street, containing in breadth east and west twenty-two feet, and in depth ninety-six feet, to Holmes's alley, with the privilege of said alley. For terms apply to RICHARD FOOTMAN, or
WILLIAM DELAP.

Two Hundred Pounds Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th inst. from the subscriber, living in Kinsington, a Negroe Lad, named JIM, about 17 or 18 years old, straight limb'd and well made, born in Virginia; had on when he went away a tow shirt and trowsers, half worn beaver hat. Whoever takes up said Negroe, and brings him to me, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by
BENJAMIN G. EYRE.

N. B. All Masters of vessels and others, are desired not to harbour or take him away at their peril

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TO BE SOLD
A quantity of good
TURPENTINE,
For Cash only.
Enquire of Benjamin G. Eyre.

Trenton, New-Jersey, July 11, 1780.

Six Hunared Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday from the Subscriber, a black HORSE four years old, about fourteen hands and an half high, low in flesh, paces, trots and canters, but most natural to the pace, has one white hind foot, is somewhat goose rumped and not handsome in his hinder parts, and remarkably sprightly when not fatigued: The said horse was stolen by a certain John Rees, a Welshman, somewhat elderly, has lost one eye, and has been struck with the palsey, which seems to affect his speech a little; stoops in his walk, has a down look, and poorly clad, and is much given to drinking and smoaking. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse again, and the thief brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for the horse only, and all reasonable charges, paid by JACOB BENNINGHOVE, tobacconist, in Philadelphia, or by the Subscriber, in Trenton, JOHN REYNOLDS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Lancaster or Baltimore, as he seems to be acquainted in both places, and was seen on the road to Philadelphia.

Berks County, June 4, 1780.

WHEREAS the wife of MICHAEL MYLAR, has behaved herself in such a manner, that he does from this date refuse paying or answering any debts that she shall by any means contract: As she has left her husband and gone away with a married man.

MICHAEL MYLAR.

WAS TAKEN UP,
Yesterday, on Chestnut-Hill, about ten miles from Philadelphia,

A SMALL grey MARE, with a blackish mane and tail; was formerly hurt near the bent of her off hind leg. The owner, on paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber in Germantown.

July 15. JACOB WELKER.

TO BE SOLD,
The following Houses and Lands, viz.

AN Elegant well built three story brick house and kitchen, situate at the south west corner of Third and Lumbard-streets, the lot contains in breadth on Lumbard-street 36 feet, and in depth on Third-street 78 feet subject to a ground rent of 15l. per annum.

Also, a three story brick house, situate on the south-side of Lumbard-street, between Second and Front-streets, the lot 18 feet front, and 63 feet deep.

Also, a three story brick house and kitchen, situate on the east side of Sixth-street between Arch and Race-streets, the lot 16 feet front and 51 feet and a half deep.

Also, a two story brick house and kitchen, situate on the east side of Fourth street between Arch and Race-streets, the lot 17 feet front and 49 feet and a half deep, subject to a ground rent of 10 dollars and a half per annum.

Also, a plantation situate one mile from Frankfort, containing 76 acres, about ten acres wood land, and about fixteen acres of meadow may be made, a small log house, frame barn and stable, it is well watered and the situation high and pleasant. For terms of sale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office, in Fourth-street below Spruce-street.

Wanted to HIRE,
A GOOD COOK,
Either Man or Woman.
Also, A HOUSE MAID.
Enquire of the Printer.

WAS LOST
The beginning of this Week.

POOR WILLS POCKET ALMANACK (for this present year) bound in leather in which was two LOTTERY TICKETS, some papers, &c. of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found the above, and will deliver it to John Young, at Hamilton and Son, Tobacconists, in Second street near Market street, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. The Tickets will be of no service to any, as the owner has stopt them in the Office.

July 14.

STRAYED AWAY,
From the Subscriber, the 13th instant.

A LARGE bay HORSE, fifteen hands high, about ten years old, trots heavy, shod only before, with a saddle mark on the near side, and lame in his near fore foot. Whoever has taken up said horse, and will return him to the Subscriber, living at the upper end of Front-street, Philadelphia, shall have THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by PAINE NEWMAN.

To be SOLD, by Private Sale,

The Buck Tavern,

ON the Five Mile Round, two and half miles from the city of Philadelphia, formerly occupied by Mr. Daniel Grant, together with the gardens, orchards, &c. &c. in which are several fine summer-houses. The whole have the best of any fruit trees on the Continent, such as apple, cherry, peach, plumb and pear trees.

This House is elegantly situated for a country-seat, commanding a fine prospect of the River Delaware, and is a fine new building. The dimentions of the house is about fifty by forty foot deep, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a fire-place in each, and three rooms on the garret. On the second story is a hall or dancing-place, where forty or fifty couple may dance at one time. Under the whole is a fine cellar, divided into several departments.

Adjoining this house is a two story frame building, twenty-four by fifteen or sixteen feet deep, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, &c. Before the kitchen door is a fine pump of water. The above in fine order. Together with stabling and sheads to contain fifty or sixty horses.

Also a House in Market-street, wherein the subscriber now lives, at the corner of Strawberry-Ally, one of the best stands in the city for either wet or dry good business. The house is three stories high, two rooms on a floor, with convenient garrets; under the whole is a kitchen, cellars and vault, which will contain ten cord of wood. This house is in very good order, chief of the rooms papered. Proposals will be received by the subscriber for either or both estates, at his house in Market street. JOHN LEVINS.

N. B. Thirteen hogsheads rum, and one hogshead spirits, to be sold at the above place.

July 17.

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Waln, in the Northern Liberties, a dark brindle COW. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 13th, 1780. WILLIAM LLOYD.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-House at Philadelphia, from the 21st of August next until the first of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts of the State Treasurer, General Loan Office, Light-house rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Excise, State-Island, County Commissioners and Treasurers: The above officers are hereby requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
WILLIAM COATS,
DANIEL HEESTER,
WILLIAM HARRIS,
JAMES JACKS,
JONATHAN HOGE,
SAMUEL DALE,
} Committee of Accounts.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WHET NURSE, who may be heard of at Jacob Toys, in Front-street, above Harbuckles Row.

TO BE SOLD BY
WILLIAM FORBES,
On Walnut-street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,
West India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Best Russia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,
Freemason do.
Tumblers of different sizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.
Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Also a few Breeches Patterns.

WAS TAKEN UP *Trespassing*,
In the Northern Liberties, on the 1st instant.

A Bay FILLEY, with a small star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, rising 3 years old, appears to have been halter broke. The owner by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1780. JOHN VANDEREN, Jun.

TO BE SOLD,
An exceeding good new strong
RIDING CHAIR,
Neatly painted with extraordinary harness. Enquire of the Printer.

One Hundred and Sixty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from off the commons of this city, on the 30th of last month, a small red milch COW, she has a little white on the end of her tail, large white horns, some ear marks but particulars forgot, and had a good appearance for milk. Whoever takes up said Cow and Thief if stolen, shall have the above reward upon conviction of the offender; or SIXTY DOLLARS for the Cow only, paid by

JOHN M'COLLOH,
In Spruce-street.

Pursuant to a Resolve of Congress of the 10th of May, 1780, relative to the destruction or loss of Loan-Office Certificates by accident:

The PUBLIC are hereby INFORMED,

THAT the subscriber on his return from South-Carolina to Albany, on the 23d day of March last, early in the morning, at the house of Mr. Jarret Hopper, in Paramus, (State of New-Jersey) was alarmed at the approach of a detachmtnt of British troops, whereupon he saddled his horse and put his saddle bags on him, but before he had time to get his surtout coat and pistols out of the house and ride off, a skirmish began between the enemy and some Continental troops, that were at the house of said Hopper, which frightened the horse, who broke the bridle, and ran off with the saddle and saddle bags. The subscriber got his horse and saddle again the same day, but did not see his saddle bags until three or four days after, which were cut open and every thing taken out of them, among the rest were the twelve following Loan-Office Certificates, viz.

No. 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, for 500 dollars each, dated, November 19, 1778, payable to Josiah Crane.

No. 1398, for 1000 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 3548, for 600 dollars, dated January 14, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 7103, for 300 dollars, dated February 10, 1779; payable to ditto.

No. 6490, for 400 dollars, dated November 19, 1778; payable to Josiah Crane, Hook, and Matthias Keutich.

JOSIAH CRANE.

Albany, June 28th, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1780.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday, and Saturday.]

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, July 24, 1780.

WHEREAS a generous Subscription hath been entered into, by the inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of raising recruits to fill the Pennsylvania line: WE do hereby declare, that a bounty of three Half Johannesses, a compleat suit of cloaths, and two hundred acres of land, will be given to every able bodied man, not under 18, nor above 45 years of age, (except deserters, prisoners of war of every kind, or seamen) who will voluntary enlist to serve during the war. All Lieutenants, Sub-Lieutenants, and Officers of the Militia, and other well disposed persons, are hereby requested to use their utmost influence, in their several districts, to encourage and promote the design aforesaid, and shall for their trouble in so doing, receive two hundred dollars for every recruit that shall pass muster, if delivered to Colonel Nicola, at the barracks, in this city, who will also pay the bounty.

And as it is probable that there are many deserters from the Pennsylvania line lurking about in this city, and in divers parts of the country, any persons therefore who will apprehend such deserters, shall, upon delivering them at the barracks to Col. Nicola, receive One Half Joannes, or the exchange, at sixty, in Continental money, together with all reasonable charges.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

Those gentlemen in the city, who have subscribed towards recruiting the Pennsylvania line, are desired to pay to David Rittenhouse, Esquire, State Treasurer, ten per cent. of their subscription, and as much more as is convenient to them.

Pennsylvania, ss.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
JOSEPH REED, Esq;
President, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the following named persons late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say: Thomas Eddy, Ironmonger; James Talbert, Trader; John Fox, Cutler; Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aspden, John Warder, and Benjamin Booth, Merchants; and Phineas Bond, Attorney at Law; Joseph Fox, Blacksmith; and William Pyles, Mariner; all now or late of the city of Philadelphia: --And William Corker, Cooper; and James Waln, Yeoman; both now or late of the township of the Northern Liberties:—And Daniel Janes, Yeoman; now or late of the township of Moreland; all now or late of the county of Philadelphia:—And Joseph Kennard, Labourer; now or late of the township of Plumstead: John Meredith, Labourer; now or late of the township of New-Britain: John Overholt, Yeoman; now or late of the township of Tinicum: George Brown, and Joseph Worthington, (Son of Richard Worthington) Labourers; both now or late of the township of Buckingham: And Alexander Corbet, Yeoman; now or late of the township of Makefield: And Evan Thomas, Labourer; now or late of the township of Hilltown; all now or late of the county of Bucks:—And Joshua Proctor, Yeoman; now or late of the township of New Garden: Samuel Fairlamb, Yeoman; now or late of the borough of Chester: And George Sinclair, Tanner; now or late of the township of West-Caln; all now or late of the county of Chester:—And Jacob Boyer, Yeoman; now or late of the township of Donegall: And Abraham Bare, Yeoman; now or late of the township of Earl; both now or late of the county of Lancaster:—And Henry Steininger, Labourer; and George Philip Wertman, Yeoman; both now or late of the township of Linn; both now or late of the county of Northampton;—And Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, and Edward Erwin, Yeomen; all now or late of the township of Rye: And William Simpson, and William M'Pherson, Blacksmiths; and Hugh Givin, Labourer; all now or late of the township of Tyrone; all now or late of the county of Cumberland; have severally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies in this State and elsewhere: WE, the Supreme Executive Council aforesaid, by virtue of certain powers and authorities to us given, by an Act of General Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon," DO hereby strictly charge and require the said Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, William Pyles, Joseph Fox, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joseph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joseph Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joshua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpson, William M'Pherson, and Hugh Givin, to render themselves to some or one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, or of the Justices of the Peace of one of the counties within this State, on or before the twenty-seventh day of October next: And we do in like manner require the said Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aspden John Warder, Benjamin Booth, and Phineas Bond, to render themselves to some one of the Justices aforesaid, on or before the first day of April next; and also abide their legal trials respectively, for such their treasons, on pain that every of them, the said Thomas Eddy, James Talbert, John Fox, John Warder, Daniel Rundle, Matthias Aspden, Benjamin Booth, Phineas Bond, Joseph Fox, William Pyles, William Corker, James Waln, Daniel Janes, Joseph Kennard, John Meredith, John Overholt, George Brown, Joseph Worthington, Alexander Corbet, Evan Thomas, Joshua Proctor, Samuel Fairlamb, George Sinclair, Jacob Boyer, Abraham Bare, Henry Steininger, George Philip Wertman, Alexander M'Donald, Kenneth M'Kenzie, Edward Erwin, William Simpson, William M'Pherson, and Hugh Givin, not rendering himself as aforesaid, and abiding the trial aforesaid, shall from and after the said twenty-seventh day of October, and first day of April respectively, stand and be attainted of high-treason to all intents and purposes, and shall suffer such pains and penalties, and undergo all such forfeitures as persons attainted of high-treason ought to do. And all the faithful subjects of this State are to take notice of this Proclamation, and govern themselves accordingly.

Given by order of the Council, under the hand of His Excellency JOSEPH REED, Esquire, President, *and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this* twenty seventh *day of* July, *in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.*

JOSEPH REED,
President.

Attest, T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1780.

WHEREAS the Estates of Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, all late of the county of Philadelphia, having been in due course of Law forfeited and seized to the use of this State: We, the subscribers, Agents for said county, do hereby give notice, that the estates of the said Joseph Griswold, Oswald Eve, Abraham Pistorius, Lawrence Fagan, and John Knight, consisting of the following messuages and tracts of Land, viz.

One tract Woodland, containing about 30 acres, in the Northern Liberties, late of Joseph Griswold.

One moiety of a 39 acre Lot in Germantown, late of Abraham Pistorius.

One tract of Land in Oxford township, within 6 miles of this city, with valuable improvements thereon, late of Oswald Eve, containing a good dwelling-house, powder-mill, orchard, meadow, &c. &c. &c.

One Lot of Ground in Second-street near the Barracks, 18 feet front, 125 feet deep, with a large three story House thereon, late of Lawrence Fagan.

And one tract of Land in Abington, late John Knight's, containing 107 acres, with a good dwelling house, &c. thereon.

All which will be sold at the Court House in this city, the thirtieth day of August next: The sale to begin at Ten o'Clock.

The terms of sale will be according to Law, viz. one fourth part of the purchase money to be paid in ten days after sale, or the premises again to revert to the State, and the bidder liable to forfeit the said one-fourth of the purchase money; the remainder to be paid in one month after sale; and on a certificate being produced from the Agents or either of them, of full payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given as by Law directed.

And to prevent all difficulties with respect to payment, the Agents will attend at the house of William M'Mullin, Esq; below the New Market, on the tenth day after sale, to receive the first payment, and in like manner on the 30th day after sale, to receive the last payment; after which no purchase money will be received, but the premises again sold for the benefit of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM M'MULLIN, } Agents P. C.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

Philadelphia, July 26, 1780.

THE DIRECTORS inform the SUBSCRIBERS to the LOAN, that a second payment of ten per cent. will be required of them by the 1st of August next.

On SATURDAY the 5th of AUGUST
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at XII o'Clock,
THE SHIP
BACHELOR,

WITH all her Appurtenances, Guns, Powder, and Provisions, as she came from Sea: Inventory and the Terms of Sale to be seen at Mr. William Brown's vendue-store previous to the sale.

N. B. The Bachelor lays at Fenn's Wharf below South-Street.

Philadelphia, July 25.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1780.

BOOKS BY AUCTION.

A
CATOLOGUE
OF THE
LIBRARY
OF
THE LATE REVEREND
FRANCIS ALISON, *D. D.*

Will be ready this morning to be delivered at his late Dwelling House, to all who wish to become Purchasers.

THE SALE of the BOOKS by AUCTION will commence on the morning of Monday the 31st instant, at the said House, and will be continued from day to day till all are Sold.

N. B. Hours of Sale each day, from Ten to One o'Clock in the Forenoon; and from Three to Six o'Clock in the Afternoon.

TO BE SOLD,

A Healthy NEGRO WENCH, about Twenty years of age. Inquire of the Printer.

Bristol, July 9, 1780.

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN,

WHO will undertake to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic in all its parts, Navigation by Mercatur and Circle Sailing, Algebra numerically and literally, &c. and would be glad to engage either in town or country, upon such terms as the times will admit of. Enquire of Mr. CHARLES BISONETT, Inn-keeper.

Three Hundred Dollars' Reward.

PICKED up off of Stamper's wharf (the owner being positive to the spot) A common size SILVER WATCH, China face, steel chain and key, a cornelian stone seal, with the impression of a man's head, set in silver; maker's name and number forgot: A Print of his Excellency General Washington in the bottom of the outside case. As 'tis likely it will be offered for sale, it is hoped that Watchmakers and others to whom it may be offered will stop it, for which the above reward will be given by the Printer hereof, and no questions asked.

THOMAS MORGAN,

Late of BALTIMORE and State of MARYLAND,
INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

THAT he carries on the CLOCK and WATCH Maker's Business as formerly, at the North East Corner of Second-street Bridge, Philadelphia. Those Ladies and Gentlemen that please to favour him with their Custom, may depend on his Care and punctuality.

N. B. Said Morgan hath a small quantity of Best MAIN SPRINGS, Watch and Clock Maker's FILES, &c. to dispose off. July 29.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL Three Story BRICK HOUSE, two rooms on a floor, Piazza and Kitchen, with a room over them, in a pleasant part of the city. For particulars enquire of the Printer.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

Some conſiderable time ago, Congreſs appointed a Committee to prepare a *Circular Addreſs to the States*. A Member of that Committee who was not preſent at paſſing the Reſolution, was informed that he was directed to prepare *An Addreſs to the People*. He wrote the enclos'd, which, being in ſome meaſure applicable to our preſent circumſtances, he requeſts you to publiſh it.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 26, 1780.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IT is among the amiable characteriſtics of a free government that the people are not ſwayed by implicit confidence or overbearing power; but by full conviction and the voluntary dictates of their own underſtanding. It is, therefore, the duty of thoſe whom they have intruſted with authority, to give every information neceſſary towards forming a proper judgement of their own affairs, and particularly of ſuch as materially concern them. We are happy to ſeize every occaſion of complying with this duty, for we know by experience that you have the title to enjoy freedom, becauſe you have the fortitude to hear truth.

It is obſervable, and we repeat it with pleaſure, that the American Confederacy differs materially from other Republics in this circumſtance, that thoſe who are placed in her great Council cannot dictate in the firm tone of Law, commanding obedience, but ſpeak and adviſe in the mild language of reaſon and argument. We ſhall on this occaſion remind you of ſome paſt circumſtances, declare our preſent ſituation, and recommend thoſe things, which are neceſſary for the common intereſt.

To look back on former times of public adverſity will teach us what we owe to the Almighty Hand which ſaved us in the day of our diſtreſs. It will teach us never to diſpond under the gloomieſt proſpects. It will ſhew us from the example of our enemies the fallaciouſneſs of proſperity; and it will urge us to thoſe vigorous exertions which by the favour of Divine Providence never fail of ſucceſs when made in a good cauſe.

Let us then re-call to your minds the various untoward events that have marked the preſent conteſt, all of them ſevere at the firſt, but all eventually productive of good in that wonderful connection of things ordained by infinite wiſdom. You have ſeen yourſelves reduced to the extremeſt diſtreſs, preſſed on all hands by numerous and formidable hoſts, defeated, fugitive, and at once, by unlooked for means, you have found ſafety.

Your object from the begining hath been pure and fair. You aſked for peace, liberty and ſafety, when oppreſſed you complained with the ſoftneſs of infant petitions to an enraged parent. When the door to reconciliation was ſhut, and barred and bolted, by parliamentary, miniſterial and royal pertinacity, you ſought for freedom in the paths of independence. And when the anſwer to your petitions was made in the rude voice of war, you firmly oppoſed yourſelf to its dangers and diſtreſſes. It gives us pleaſure to declare to you and to the world, that notwithſtanding the barbarities exerciſed by the enemy; notwithſtanding their ſucceſſes; and notwithſtanding their loſſes and diſappointments, ſtill you have religiouſly adhered to your firſt demand of peace, liberty and ſafety.

It is a long time ſince we warned you that being foiled in their attempts to ſubdue theſe States, you were to expect all the rage of diſappointed ambition. In depicturing thoſe events we marked ſimply the concluſions to be drawn from their former conduct and views. We appeal to you if melancholy truth hath not juſtified the prediction. Nay, even their pretended Commiſſioners of peace, made the heavy denunciation of vengeance before they left our ſhores, and you have lately ſeen written in flames, and in blood, the cruel commentary of their barbarous proclamation.

Still your object and that of your Allies was peace, we wiſhed not to extend the miſeries of human nature. But while we ſeek for peace, the enemy prepare for farther butcheries. Their hope of conqueſt is no more. They have told you ſo. The hope of vengeance ſtill remains. The thirſt of infatiable vengeance ſtill torments them. The war between us is on their part inexpiable; it is a war of ſucceſsleſs malice againſt inflexible virtue. They have determined to expoſe all their dominions that they may add ten thouſand more to their military miniſters of wrath. Every artifice has been exhauſted to bring the Indian tribes upon our frontiers, for the declared purpoſe of indiſcriminate ſlaughter, without regard to the grey hairs of venerable age, the plaintiveneſs of female diſtreſs, or the wailings of infant imbecility. They are endeavouring to take poſt in different places upon our coaſts, that they may carry on their ravages with greater facility. And at the ſame time their emiſſaries are employed among you to foment diviſions, to weaken the authority of government, to ſap your confidence in each other, by ſpecious tales of falſehood, or artful colorings of truth, to intimidate you by falſe ideas of the enemy's power, above all to raiſe and encourage ſuſpicions as to the credit and value of your money.

It becomes, therefore, our duty, to warn you of theſe things, and to recommend that in our progreſs towards freedom we do not fall out by the way, but bear with the weakneſſes and infirmities of each other, and cheriſh that harmony, charity and benevolence, which become brethren engaged together in a cauſe ſo ſacred and ſo glorious. We recommend it to you alſo to execute the laws and ſupport the authority of the governments you have eſtabliſhed. The forms may not be agreeable to all, but each one ſhould conſider how much is riſqued in a change, the future benefit is at beſt uncertain, but the preſent evil of anarchy is unavoidable. On the other hand, however it may ſuit the particular views of any individual or ſet of men to relax the adminiſtration and bring the laws into contempt, ought it not to be remembered that this is eſſentially ſerving the enemy, that it renders the greateſt bleſſings of ſociety precarious, and places life, liberty and property on the uncertain fluctuations of opinion, theſe are inevitable conſequences, and it becomes you deeply to meditate upon them. We do not wiſh to diſcourage that wholeſome jealouſy which is the protector of freedom. But we wiſh you to conſider, that confidence is a plant of tender growth, and when once injured can never be reſtored to its original beauty and ſtrength. In a well ordered ſociety, as in a complex machine different powers are combined to produce one ſimple effect, the reſult of harmony in the whole ſyſtem. It is public confidence which keeps it together, and actuates and regulates its motions. Without that principle it is at beſt an inanimate maſs, and in all probability muſt ſoon crumble to pieces. How neceſſary then is it to States like ours at war invaded and contending for all that is precious to man. Do not imagine that we are apprehenſive of the enemy's power, neither truſt thoſe who would intimidate you. We ſhould hold ourſelves unworthy the ſeats in which you have placed us, did we feel the leaſt diſmay at a force double to any which they can bring againſt you. We look back with pleaſure upon former deliverances and we look forward with confidence in our deliverer. The attempt to conquer America was in the commencement not great but raſh, not founded in courage but ignorance, and the event hath ſhewn the folly and madneſs. But it is much eaſier to ravage than to ſubdue. A force therefore unequal to enſlave us, may be ſufficient to lay waſte our borders. The means of preventing this are in ourſelves. We muſt attack them in their ſtrong holds; we muſt hunt them to their hiding places; or we are juſtly to fear that while they have opportunities equal to their malicious deſigns, freſh ſcenes of ruin murder and violation, will be repeatedly exhibited thro' every part of our country. The only poſſible hope of the enemy was in the abſolute ruin of your currency. They have therefore aſſailed it from the firſt by various means, equally unjuſtifiable and unſucceſsful, and we venture to aſſure you that it cannot be ruined. But why aſſure you, you know and feel the truth of the aſſertion. It is with you to make it juſt what you pleaſe. Agree that it is valuable, and on the inſtant it becomes ſo. Agree to take it in by taxes and deſtroy it, the evil is leſſened every hour. Is there a man who fears for it, let him call on his repreſentative to double or treble his taxes. But why need we mention to you theſe things. The currency is yours and we fully confide in you to ſupport it. This confidence induced us to lay the matter before you. And we are happy to declare, that on this as every former occaſion, that confidence has been well founded. Your virtue, your zeal, have ſeconded our feeble endeavours. From your zeal and your virtue, is to be expected the eſtabliſhment not of our finances only, but of the liberty, ſovereignty, and independence of theſe riſing States.

And now we intreat you to prepare for the moſt vigorous exertions. Let not our enemies ſhew greater alacrity in evil than we do in good. Let us labour to ſave with the ſame earneſtneſs that they labour to deſtroy. We act a moſt important ſcene on the great Theatre of the earth, let us act it well. The eyes of the world are upon us let us deſerve their applauſe; they expect great efforts, let them not be diſappointed. Our Allies vigorouſly ſupport us, and deſire that we ſhould vigorouſly ſupport ourſelves, gratitude, virtue, honor, demand it, will the freemen of America be deaf to the calls of gratitude, virtue and honor? The helpleſs ſex implore your protection againſt brutal violence, can they implore in vain? The tender infant ſtretches out towards you its helpleſs hands ſhall it not be ſaved? The feeble voice of age calls for aſſiſtance, who is there ſo baſe that he would withhold it. By every motive that can animate men, are we ſtimulated to action, heaven ſmiles upon us, nature hath poured out her abundance, and the author of nature hath raiſed the Princes of the earth as our friends and ſupporters. Our enemies are fulfilled with every crime that can deform their ſouls and offend their God. Thoſe arms which once they bore in triumph now mark their diſgrace. The cauſe in which they are engaged hath blunted their weapon's point, but virtue and innocence ſhall give tenfold weight to every blow againſt them. Be therefore prepared. Be ſpeedily prepared For that moment haſtens to arrive, which will call you into action which will finiſh the work you have begun which will crown the labour you have ſuſtained which will purchaſe the prize you have contended for and fix for theſe United States the poſſeſſion of riches, power and glory. He who in the ſcales of omniſcience balances the fate of human events, hath given adverſity as the ſchool of virtue, and virtue as the parent of freedom, and freedom as the ſource of happineſs. To him then be praiſe, thankſgiving and adoration for the corrections he hath ſent for the favors he hath beſtowed, for the wonders he hath wrought in our defence, to him be our prayers, that he will continue to watch over us, to guard and to protect us, in want, in danger, in proſperity, thro' time and thro' eternity.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

NUMBER XII.

WHEN we conſider that the Weſt-India Iſlands of the enemy, are the moſt vulnerable part of their dominions, and that the raviſhment of ſome of theſe from the Britiſh Crown, might induce them to think of peace, it may be aſked, why it is that France has not ſent the whole force ſhe could ſpare from the ſecuring her own ſafety in Europe, rather to this Continent, than to the Iſlands? It is becauſe her views in that caſe, might be conſtrued to be ambitious of extenſive conqueſt, while in the preſent caſe, it muſt be evident, that her object ſimply is the independence of America.

There is no doubt but the powers of Europe are awake and attentive to every operation. Nothing but the firm perſuaſion of the diſintereſtedneſs of France, in all reſpects have, in freeing herſelf from the haughtineſs of Britain, has produced that contentedneſs amongſt theſe powers, which is viſible in the calm ſtate of their Councils, and in every memorial which has appeared from them. But ſhould the leaſt circumſtance favour the inſinuations of our enemies, it is poſſible the jealouſy of theſe powers might be kindled, and deſtroy that confidence in the good intentions of our ally, which exiſts at preſent.

Beſides; the reducing the Weſt-India Iſlands would not ſo effectually contribute to terminate the war, as the the expelling the enemy from theſe States, and the being able to reſiſt their invaſion, ſhould they again return. While they hold the Continent, they will conſider the Iſlands ſecured by it; the fortune of the leſſer territories following the poſſeſſion of the greater. But driven from the States, they will be ſenſible how vain it is to clamber ſtill againſt the rocks, and beat by the ſurges, to endeavour to regain the hold they have once loſt.

Moreover, it is the language of warm friendſhip in our ally, that not contented with her operations in our favour elſewhere, ſhe has thought proper to ſend a land force immediately to the ſeat of war, and to unite her arms with ours, on our own ſoil. It is her earneſt deſire, to expel the invaders from our coaſt; and there is great ground of hope, that with our ſtrenuous co-operations, it may be accompliſhed, even this campaign.

AN ANTI-ANGLICAN.

LONDON, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Stranrawer, in Scotland, dated March 19

"THE crew of a piratical cruizer, which has for ſome time infeſted our coaſt, have at length landed a few miles from hence in the night, and carried off a number of cattle, ſheep, hogs and poultry. They remained 24 hours at Muffenden, which is but three miles from Port-Patrick: They took at the mouth of our harbour a ſmuggler, which, after taking out her cargo, they burnt, and obliged the crew to join them, 4 of whom having found means to eſcape, arrived here.

"This cruizer is named the Dreadnought, fitted from Nantz, commanded by Capt. Mains, and the crew is a collection of all nations. An expreſs is ſent forward from Port Patrick to Belfaſt, to inform the King's ſhips which are in that road, of the appearance of this pirate."

April 8. We are informed from Berlin, of the 11th ult. that mention is made, in the public prints there, of two Chineſe perſons that have been preſented to their Imperial Majeſties by the Count de Proli d'Averſa; and that the following is the deſcription of theſe young Aſiatics: They are of a middle ſtature, their foreheads and noſes are flat, have very ſmall eyes, and ſwarthy complexions; their heads, which are bald at the fore part, are ornamented behind with a very long and thin tail, which reaches as low as their heels; their hair is finer than ſilk, their feet and hands very ſmall, and their voice reſembles ſinging rather than talking. It has been obſerved, that while they are diſcourſing, they ſhut their little eyes, and continue ſpeaking, without looking at any body. It is certain they were greatly ſurprized on firſt ſeeing the ſnow, which as entirely unknown to them, and they imagined it to be linen ſpread over the mountains.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 20.

"We are ſorry to hear that the Penelope frigate, Capt. Jones, after having taken ſome Spaniſh prizes, was herſelf taken by the Spaniards, in the following manner:—A ſudden wind ariſing, many of the Penelope's hands were upon the yards, taking in the ſails; which opportunity the Spaniſh priſoners embrace, and having killed Capt. Jones, with moſt of his officers, they overcame the remaining crew and carried the ſhip into Cuba."

Stockholm (Sweden) March 21. The 15th of this month will always be a memorable day to the Free-Maſons eſtabliſhed in this kingdom, for on that day the Duke of Sundermaine was inſtalled GRAND MASTER of all the lodges throughout this kingdom, as well as thoſe of St. Peterſburg, Copenhagen, Brunſwick, Hamburgh, &c. The lodge at St. Peterſburg, had ſent a Deputy for this purpoſe, and others had intruſted the diploma of the inſtalment to Baron Leyonhufrud, who had been laſt year to Copenhagen, and in Germany on this negotiation: This inſtalment was attended with great pomp. The aſſembly was compoſed of more than four hundred members, and was honored with the preſence of the King, who was pleaſed to grant a charter to the lodge, taking it under his royal protection, at the ſame time inveſting the new Grand Maſter with an *ermin'd cloak*; after which he was placed on a throne, cloathed with the marks of his new dignity, and there received the compliments of all the members, who, according to their rank, were admitted to kiſs the hand, the ſceptre, or the cloak, of the new Grand Maſter, and had delivered to them a ſilver medal, ſtruck to perpetuate the memory of this ſolemnity, which paſſed in Exchange Hall. It is ſaid the King will grant revenues for the Commanderies, and that this royal lodge, acknowledged by others for the mother lodge, will receive of each an annual tribute. This ſolemnity hath raiſed the order of Free-Maſons from a kind of oblevion into which they were ſunk.

TRENTON, July 26.

We learn that a large body of the militia of the State of New York will ſhortly be ordered out, and that His Excellency Governor Clinton will command them in perſon.

We alſo hear that one thouſand of the militia of this State are ordered to join the continental army; and that a large number of the Pennſylvania militia are directed to hold themſelves in readineſs to march on a ſhort notice to camp.

On the night of the 14th inſt. Serjeant Bainbridge of the New Levies, deſerted from Staten-Iſland, and broke off Capt. Steward's wife, two privates, ſix horſes and a conſiderable ſum of hard money.

We hear that the French ſquadron, M. de Ternay came ſouth about, in order to relieve Charleſtown. On the capes of Virginia he fell in with Adm. Graves with ſix Engliſh line of battle ſhips, when a ſkirmiſh enſued, in which one of the enemy's ſhips in running down the line of the French, was ſo ſeverely handled that the Engliſh Admiral thought it moſt prudent to ſheer off, and made the beſt of his way to New-York, where the damaged ſhip is now repairing.

We learn that on the 4th inſtant, a ſevere engagement happened in the Weſt Indies, between the combined fleets of France and Spain and that of the Engliſh, in which the French took two 74's, and ſunk one 64, beſides doing the Britiſh other conſiderable damage.—This account is ſaid to be publiſhed in a late New-York paper, but we have not yet been able to obtain a ſight of it.

The new crops of wheat and rye, in this quarter are remarkably good;—and there is as great a ſhow of fruit of almoſt every kind as has been for many years back.

Extract of a letter from a capital Mercantile Houſe in Amſterdam, (*Holland*) to a gentleman in this State, dated May 1, 1780.

"The friends of America in this country perſevere in their attachment to the good cauſe, and their oppoſers ſtill preſerve their former ſentiments; however upon the whole, the political ſky, which at particular times

Best possible image.

been much clouded over your country, is clearing up very fast.—Ireland has already a volunteer army under the most approved whig leaders, who are of their own choice. The whigs of England are associating after the example of America. Great Britain has made herself odious to all the commercial nations of Europe by her arrogance in pretending to keep the sovereignty of the seas, and by her injustice in seizing and condemning neutral vessels, contrary to treaty. The time is now come when those nations will insist on their right to a free trade, and are determined to support the honour of their respective flags. There is already a negociation on foot, and as good as concluded, between the Courts of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, and this Republic (to which they were invited by the Empress of Russia) to make it a common cause, and to form a system for the protection of their commerce to every part of the world, and not suffer it to be interrupted by any nation whatever. She has already declared her design to the belligerent powers, and requested the concurrence of our States; and tho' you know our motions are generally very slow, in this instance the Province of Holland resolved immediately not only to enter into the plan, but to confer with prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, on the best and most effectual measures to accelerate the negociation and to complete the plan. We believe that a Russian squadron will, for that purpose, soon be in the British channel to act in conjunction with ours, as there is not a doubt of the other Provinces following the example of that of Holland. The Court of Great Britain are in great jeopardy, and seem to act irresolutely desperate. About the middle of April last, when they found the Dutch would not at any rate grant them succours, but on the contrary, were determined to assist in abridging their assumed sovereignty of the seas, to cover their chagrine and disappointment published a declaration charging the Republic with deserting their alliance, and have suspended, till further orders, all the particular privileges in commerce it has hitherto enjoyed; the very mention of privileges, which we never enjoyed but when they pleased, is affronting in the highest degree: Generally speaking, these would be called privileges with the same propriety as the British cruelties practised in America may be called tender mercies. Finding we were not very uneasy in consequence of their threatenings, a great ministerial house in London has written that by properly appealing, the condemnation of our vessels, taken under Count Byland's convoy, would be reversed. A great patriotic character among us, whom you know, I believe to have been very instrumental in our present measures.—Thus we may truly say, "auspice ——— "tandem bona causa triumphat," tho' by the bye there have been great political struggles here. The effects of this triumph must extend to America; for if after the open declaration of two great powers in its favour, the other maritime ones should combine to preserve a neutrality, and at the same time to protect and insist upon a free trade, England must stop her mad career or sink forever. I have therefore strong hopes that peace may at length be the issue of these proceedings; especially if England could have its intolerable pride humbled by a blow at sea.

"You were, when among us, a personal witness of the inclination of many wealthy individuals of this country to place part of their money in the American funds; that inclination is not altered,—and should that desired peace be brought about by proper management, almost any sums might be procured, and at a lower rate than it would be possible in any other part of Europe. We hope to see speedily some person properly authorized for the above purpose, as well as for the granting of vacant lands, as we already observe a spirit prevailing here which agrees well with that idea. Thus would America reap important advantages from the wealthy individuals of Holland being its creditors, and land proprietors, as interest would fix and increase the attachment, and produce the same effects as the English stocks have done, but on much better ground.

"Before this reaches you, the French fleet destined for America will be probably on your coast. I hope your army will be ready for co-operation; the troops on board will very considerably increase the number.

We will persevere in promoting the cause of America in Holland, and request your continued correspondence to enable us the better so to do."

The opinion of a Court of enquiry held by the request of Col. White, commanding the southern cavalry, respecting his conduct on the 6th instant, at Linud's ferry.

THE Court after hearing the evidence produced, are of opinion that Col. White was not guilty of the least neglect or inattention on the 6th instant; and on the whole did every thing for the troops under his command that prudence could dictate.

E. MAYHAM, President.

George-Town, May 12, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Extract of a Letter from near Morristown, dated June 21, 1780.

"Dr. Shippen's defence is to be delivered this week. I am told that most of the witnesses first examined are to be intemperately abused: Dr. Rush among the foremost. As for that part of Dr. Brown's evidence which declares "that the system of arrangement was imperfect, and that Dr. Shippen did not remedy it (tho' in his power) in so far as the physicians and surgeons had no authority of direction or power to regulate the oeconomy of the hospitals, nor was it regulated before February 6, 1778;" he contradicts it by the testimony of ALL the commissaries and a *few* others whom he has supported in idleness and sinecureship from the beginning till this day, who all swear, that the surgeons did regulate the hospitals in all respects as well before as since that change was made in the system. If that was the case where was the necessity for calling—petitioning—and disputing about more *room*—more *shirts*—more *bedding*—and *numberless* other particulars that frequently were *wanting?* And why have fewer men died in *twenty months* since that power was given to the surgeons by Congress than usually did in *twenty days* before that alteration was made; if the surgeons had had the same powers put into their hands by the Director General?—It cannot however be expected that commissaries even on oath will criminate *themselves*; or that any persons having once inlisted as partizans in favor of CHIEF whether *for*, or without *value received* will tell unbiassed truths.

"The affairs of our country I fear are desperate. Iniquity—vice—and impudence every where bear down diffident virtue and honesty. Our governments are too distant and too feeble to restrain the former and punish the latter.—They are moreover too much subjected to the influence of rogues and villains; or rendered lukewarm and careless by them. Hence victory declares in favour of vice, and virtue must lurk abashed in places of retirement, where she will find the consolation of self-approbation, and that of her private friends."

We were misinformed with respect to the capture of the Perseus mentioned in our last as having been made by the French fleet arrived at Newport. The fact is, that on the 15th of June they took a vessel bound from Charlestown to the West-Indies, with seven English officers on board; but she does not appear to be the Perseus.

To DR. JOHN MORGAN.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am teized with no petulant itch of scribbling, nor disposed to engross a single column of a public paper, with a private dispute; yet to the candour and justice of the public, am I ready to appeal for the present exhibition of your consistency and integrity.

In Nov. 1775, when you assumed the direction of the Hospitals at Cambridge, you found me acting in the capacity of an Assistant Apothecary. After the most extraordinary and unparrallelled dismission of Mr. Andrew Craigie, from the head of this department, to make way for an augmentation of your emoluments, by the introduction of a pupil of your own, you confirmed me in that character. Upon my expressing a desire to leave the department, you strenuously opposed me. Conscious doubtless of the incapacity of my new superior, to fulfil the duties of his station, and of the necessity of some one whose knowledge and services in the profession, might screen the affair from public notice. Dissuaded from my intention of leaving the department at this time, by some who had the interest of their country at heart, I continued without either the honor or the profit, to perform all the services of Principal Apothecary, till October 1776, during which, I had twice the satisfaction to save from the enemy, all the medicines under my care, when in the most imminent danger. Ashamed that a youth well known to be unfit for that office, however accomplished in other respects, should have the honor of heading the profession, while I did his duty, and you drew his wages: I again solicited a dismission. The pay of an Assistant Apothecary, at this time, was thirty dollars per month. On the 7th of November, after I received the following answer from you: "Wishing to make it more worth your while to serve the public, I make you the offer of a place, it will be on the same footing you have held your present one, my verbal appointment and bearing you on my list of officers, so that you will be bettered only in rank and pay, to deliver out medicines to the Regimental Surgeons, and must still be subordinate to Mr. Giles." To this newly proffered place, you made an addition of ten dollars per month, amounting with the thirty I had before, to forty. From the date of this letter, I never heared from or saw you, till I obtained my dismission from the department (December 17th, 1776) at Philadelphia. Here I received your verbal thanks for my good conduct in general, and in particular, for my extraordinary exertions and vigilance, in removing from Newark on the enemies near approach, not only all the medicines, committed to my charge, but also in the absence of the senior Surgeon, all the Hospital stores, baggage and sick, to a place of security near Morris-town; after which, unsolicited, you gave me the following certificate: "This is to certify, that Mr. John B. Cutting has been employed in the General Hospital as Assistant Apothecary, ever since my entrance into the service, to October 5th last, and from thence to the present day, as Apothecary, and given *entire satisfaction.*"

JOHN MORGAN,
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1776. Director General.

WHEN "by reason of general complaints of persons of all ranks, in the army," Congress thought proper to dismiss you their service, you set about the vindication of your public character. Alas for an hapless Apothecary! Tho' the "sky was tempestuous, and the clouds collecting over you, a contemptible "meteor" raised in the "fog" this moment, to be obscured forever, the next could not escape your attention. "Mr. John Brown Cutting a person moulded by nature, to subserve Dr. Shippen's purposes, whom from Apothecary's Mate, I promoted to be Assistant Apothecary, and doubled his original pay, to issue out medicines to the Regimental Surgeons at Newark, having on the enemy's approach, abandoned all the stores committed to his charge, to such Mates as had courage to accompany and take charge of them, fled to Bethlehem, the place of Dr. Shippen's retreat, where this gentlemen together with his subs, had an opportunity of making what impressions on him they pleased when they saw the clouds collecting over me and knew who was their expectant to the place." &c. &c. &c.

Mysterious as it may seem, I never saw your vindication, or the above extract from it, till several months after I heard it was published, viz. when the British troops (with whom it is well known you meant to depart, but for assurances of American lenity) evacuated Philadelphia. Of this I informed you in a letter which you received from me last November, together with my reasons for not addressing you upon the subject sooner, and my reasons for then insisting upon your acknowlegement of the injustice you had done me in your vindication: Your answer as far as it relates to my requisition you'll permit me to copy.

"When I came to Philadelphia you were pleased by the strongest marks of disrespect but in a way that cou'd not be laid hold of to give me very great cause of umbrage, which I therefore passed over. Some time after, however, a gentleman of the hospital called upon me, and amongst other conversation on the subject, informed me, that you said you yourself knew enough to break me. Stung to the quick with such an unpardonable insinuation, I enquired after you and heard you were gone to camp or to Boston, I then reflected upon your former conduct, and not doubting then, nor do I now doubt, that what that gentleman told me was truth, I resolved in return, for such a secret stab, to act openly, and by printing that note, compel you to support your allegations. When I have been first insulted I never will make any concessions for what I may be induced to publish on that account. If, therefore, you ever expect the least concessions from me, for what I have already written from the above motive, you must first make due reparation for your former injurious treatment of me. On that ground alone will I ever receive any farther letter or message from you."

Conscious of no injustice I had ever done you, I could make you no reparation, and as that "was the ground alone upon which you would receive any further letter or message from me," I took a gentleman of character, and called at your house in person three times, when I received the following note: "Should Mr. Cutting call on me, if he has business, he is desired to communicate in writing, and to mention where he is to be met with, and he will receive an answer in the same way." So much for a brief narrative of facts.

The world at their leisure may animadvert upon the magnitude and goodness of your undertakings, and the happiness of your success for these five years past, I will trouble them with what affects me only. The glaring contradiction between the contents of your certificate, and the language of your marginal note, must forcibly strike every candid examiner. Neither can such be at any loss to determine, which is the offspring of truth, or which the effusion of malice. At any rate, you, Sir, must be exhibited to the world on this occasion, either highly culpable as an officer, or as a man destitute of integrity. If I really abandoned "all the stores, &c. committed to my charge," you were criminal in not having me arrested, and tried by a Court Martial; and still more so if you belyed your conscience, and deliberately certified a falsehood. The certificate of having "given entire satisfaction," was proferred to me in December 1776, the marginal note of your vindication as quoted above, was written some time in the spring 1777. They are diametrically opposite to each other, they both testify of the same person, and yet each of the testimonies were made after he had regularly and formally seperated himself from you. If my official conduct gave you "entire satisfaction from the day you entered the service, to the time of my dismission from your department," with what approbrious epithets will mankind characterise the venom and virulence of your heart. For they must clearly discern the true source from whence your abuse of me derived. The bare invidious suspicion that I was friendly with the man you ever envyed, hated and persecuted.

And here let me inform you, that you would have heard from me immediately on the receipt of your last letter, had not your fondness to insinuate that "Dr. Shippen's "Subs" were interested to interrupt you in prosecuting him," induced me to defer calling on you, till his honourable acquittal from all your malicious charges was publicly known. In your private letter to me above quoted, you do not even pretend that any of those malevolent assertions respecting me are truth, but say you "printed them in return for the slab" I had given you; and as a voucher for this slab seek a pitiful subterfuge in giving an anonymous person as your informant. Now even admitting that this pretended information had been given, and you were conscious it was untrue, would this supposed calumny have justified your inventing and publishing what you knew to be absolute falshoods? The truth is, Sir, you had forgot that you had given me a certificate *in black and white*, of having "given entire satisfaction." What a pity your memory failed you! But thus will it happen, when one passion absorbs every other, and imaginary injuries inflame a bewildered Desperate, till the means of "degrading and supplanting" are the only ideas retained or admitted. It is a pity to be sure! Yet this policy founded upon the insidious arts of cunning falshood will frequently lead into something in the opinion of the world very much like inconsistency. But inconsistency is no novelty in Dr. Morgan! In your letter of December 1st, you "will receive no letter or message from me but upon the ground of concessions," yet "Mr. Cutting is (notwithstanding) desired to communicate his business in writing" in your last note.

On the whole as it is more than probable you will still continue to think, those who are not for you, against you in all your pursuits, and those who are against you "fugitives, subject to the impressions of subs," I shall never tire the public with attempts to effect your mental conviction. And altho' the first sense of your unprovoked traduction of my character, had once nearly dissuaded me from awaiting the determination of civil justice on your malevolent libel, yet, reflection upon your unworthiness and your degradation from the stile of a gentleman, by the inconsistency, duplicity and littleness of your conduct, at present screens your person from hazard, since I am obliged to decline a mode of decision, wherein even success would not justify an offer to put myself in competition with you. At the same time rest assured, Sir, that your attempts to injure my character will no longer be suffered with impunity, but that after having vindicated my reputation to the public, I shall seek that justice from the laws of my country which I find it is vain to expect from the consciousness of a person destitute of generosity and truth.

JOHN B. CUTTING,
Apothecary General Middle District.
Philadelphia, July 26, 1780.

†‡† ADVERTISEMENTS, &c. omitted in this Paper for want of room, shall be inserted in our next.

TO BE SOLD BY
Andrew & James Caldwell,

WEST-INDIA RUM,
GIN,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
MADEIRA WINE,
CLARET in Hogsheads,
ALLUM,
JESUIT's BARK,
BRIMSTONE,
A Few Pieces of CALLICO,
And a Quantity of ENGLISH NEEDLES,
June 30.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND on the east side of Water street near Race street, fifty feet front and extends into the river Delaware; on which is erected a three Story BRICK HOUSE, twenty by forty-four feet, two large rooms on a floor, with a commodious kitchen and celler. A Frame BAKE HOUSE, fronting Water street, twenty by 35 feet, brick pain'd and plaistered within, supported by a good stone wall, one story high next the river, two good ovens and every thing in order for carrying on the Baking business, a ten feet alley, pump in the yard, wharf, dock, &c. and clear from all encumbrances.

A three story brick house, piaza, kitchen, and wash house, together with a coach or chaise house, stabling for a pair of horses, and a couple of cows, with a loft over the same, that will contain three tons of hay, situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, nearly opposite the White Horse Tavern: The lot contains in front, 15 feet 3 inches, and in depth, 142 feet, extending from Chesnut-street to Carter's Alley, and has a privilege of the several alleys leading to Walnut street, &c.

An elegant Garden, with a neat House, barn, stable, &c. containing 2 acres and 32 perches, with a grass lot adjoining, under good fence; the garden consists of the greatest collection of fruit-trees, as could be collected from the neighbouring States, a well of excellent water at the door, and affords a very extensive prospect up and down the Delaware, and adjacent country seats, and within 2 miles of this city, on Moyamensing road. For further particulars enquire of Thomas Shute, in Church Alley.

The subscriber continues selling Indigo on commission, and has for sale a few tierces and barrels of the best Carolina Indigo, by wholesale and retail.

Also a large and elegant silver Tea Waiter, neatly chased, a three pint silver Punch Bowl, and a new Cart suitable for the public Wharfs.

THOMAS SHUTE.

7 month 21, 1780.

TO BE SOLD
A LIKELY HEALTHY NEGROE WENCH,

ABOUT eighteen years old, fit for either town or country business, has had the small pox and measles, with a Male Child fourteen months old.

Enquire of the Printer.

Philadelphia, June 16.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Partnership of WILLIAM RICHARDS and HENRY LAND is dissolved: No debts contracted against Richards and Land during the Partnership remain unsettled. Those who are indebted to said Company, are desired to pay the same to William Richards.

A FRESH and General Assortment of Capital and Patent MEDICINES, &c. to be sold by WILLIAM RICHARDS, in Market street, at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the Court-House, and at his Store at Trenton Landing, amongst which are,

Calomel,	Sago,
Camphor,	Sulphur,
Cantharides,	Roman Vitriol,
Camomile Flowers,	Tartar Emetic,
Cortex Peru,	Anderson's Pills,
French Barley,	Batemen's Drops,
Gum Arabic,	British Oil,
Glauber's and Epsom Salts,	Balsam of Honey,
Isinglass,	Daffy's Elixir,
Jalap,	Godfrey's Cordial,
Ipecacuanna,	Hooper's Pills,
Magnesia,	James' Fever Powders
Manna,	Lockyer's Pills,
Opium,	Stoughton's Bitters,
Rhubarb,	Turlington's and
Senna,	Paulians Balsam.

Also, choice pickled Sturgeon and herrings, fine India Soy, best Mustard, Sweet Oil, and Corks of all sorts.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1780.

WANTED,

As a CLERK to the PENNSYLVANIA BANK,

An ACTIVE PERSON,

That can be well recommended.

To be EXCHANGED for a

GELDING OR MARE,

of equal size and figure.

A BEAUTIFUL BAY STALLION, six years old, high blooded, and above fifteen hands high. If not exchanged he will be sold. For particulars apply to the Printer.

July 24.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR hundred acres of good land, in an agreeable neighbourhood, situated four miles from the river Susquehannah, in Wickenskaw valley, adjoining to Mc'Intango mountain, well watered by a large never-failing spring, rising in the mountain so high, that it may be brought over any part of the land, with several other good streams of water. For terms enquire of Mr. BENJAMIN HARBESON, in Market street, or to Mr. ROBERT TAGGART, near Donegal Meeting house, Lancaster county.

Philadelphia, July 20.

DESERTED,

FROM Colonel John Lawrence, a prisoner of war on parole, named WILLIAM HENRY SAVAGE, of Colonel Nevill's Virginia regiment, about five feet six inches high, red faced, light hair, was formerly a hair dresser at Chester, in Pennsylvania. He wore a summer waistcoat and breeches, and is suspected to have taken with him some specie. Whoever apprehends this man, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, and a dollar for each mile he shall travel with him. It is suspected he has returned to Chester his former place of abode.

LEWIS NICHOLA, Col. Inv.

Just Imported, and to be SOLD BY WHOLESALE, BY

Messieurs C. P. & N. RAGUET,

At their store in Front street five doors below Walnut street.

The following ARTICLES, viz.

WEST India Rum, Taffia, Brown Sugars, Molasses,	By the Hogshead.
Coffee, Cocoa,	in barrels and bags,
Allum Salt, in tierces,	
Lemon Juice in cases,	
Gun Powder,	
Flints,	

And a large Assortment of dry goods.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

STRAYED or STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, last Saturday night, a dark sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, trots and paces, remarkable short hair on his near side, shows his fore foot on the same, with a small blaze on his forehead. Also, a black MARE about thirteen hands high, six years old, trots, has a remarkable wart on the right side of her nostril, as large as a Walnut. Whoever takes up the said horses and secures them, so that the owner may have them again, shall have FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward, or TWO HUNDRED for either of them, and reasonabe charges, by

GEORGE REHN,
Living in New-street.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

TO ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the State-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of the cause Stephen Ducatur (qui tam &c.) against the Negroe Slaves, Samuel and James, taken in the brig Three Sisters; Charles, Mary, Hannah and her child Tom, taken in the ship Eleanor; and Robert, taken on board the brig Arbuthnot. To the intent that the owners thereof, or any other persons concerned, may appear and shew cause why the same should not be condemned pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By Order of the Judge,

July 14. ANDREW ROBESON, Reg.

N. B. Negroe Sam alledges that he belongs to Mr. John Dorsius; and James, that he belongs to Mr. Pillear of South-Carolina.

JOHN SERVICE takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general, that he has moved from Second street into Third street opposite Church Alley, where he has just opened a large and neat assortment of Linens, Scotch Threads, Gauzes, and several other articles suitable to the season: Those who favour him with their custom shall be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant,

JOHN SERVICE.

N. B. Said SERVICE has for sale a quantity of best fine Cotton by the bag or smaller quantity.

CAME to the plantation of Nicholas Waln, in the Northern Liberties, a dark brindle COW. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

July 13th, 1780. WILLIAM LLOYD.

Philadelphia, July 7, 1780.

THE Committee of Public Accounts will attend at the Chamber of Accounts, in the State-House at Philadelphia, from the 21st of August next until the first of September, in order to settle the Public Accounts of the State Treasurer, General Loan Office, Light-house rates, duties of Slaves, Collectors of Excise, State-Island, County Commissioners and Treasurers: The above officers are hereby requested to take notice, and give their attendance with their proper Vouchers and Accounts.

MICHAEL SHUBART, WILLIAM COATS, DANIEL HEESTER, WILLIAM HARRIS, JAMES JACKS, JONATHAN HOGE, SAMUEL DALE,	Committee of Accounts.

WANTS A PLACE.

A WHET NURSE, who may be heard of at Jacob Toys, in Front-street, above Harbuckles Row.

WAS TAKEN UP,

Yesterday, on Chestnut-Hill, about ten miles from Philadelphia,

A SMALL grey MARE, with a blackish mane and tail; was formerly hurt near the bent of her off hind leg. The owner, on paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the subscriber in Germantown.

July 15. JACOB WELKER.

TO BE SOLD,

The following Houses and Lands, viz.

AN Elegant well built three story brick house and kitchen, situate at the south west corner of Third and Lumbard-streets, the lot contains in breadth on Lumbard street 36 feet, and in depth on Third-street 78 feet subject to a ground rent of 15l. per annum.

Also, a three story brick house, situate on the south-side of Lumbard-street, between Second and Front-streets, the lot 18 feet front, and 63 feet deep.

Also, a three story brick house and kitchen, situate on the east side of Sixth-street between Arch and Race-streets, the lot 16 feet front and 51 feet and a half deep.

Also, a two story brick house and kitchen, situate on the east side of Fourth street between Arch and Race-streets, the lot 17 feet front and 49 feet and a half deep, subject to a ground rent of 10 dollars and a half per annum.

Also, a plantation situate one mile from Frankfort, containing 76 acres, about ten acres wood land, and about sixteen acres of meadow may be made, a small log house, frame barn and stable, it is well watered and the situation high and pleasant. For terms of sale apply to BONSALL and SHOEMAKER's Office in Fourth-street below Spruce-street.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, May 31.

The report of the Committee on Ways and Means was read and adopted, and is as follows:

"That in the opinion of your Committee, it is of the utmost consequence, that every possible measure should be taken to forward the collection of public taxes, and that every Member of this House should engage immediately on his return, to inform the Treasurer and Collectors, &c. of the county in which he resides, of the Laws passed during this Session, for enforcing the collection of taxes, and use their utmost influence to accomplish this very necessary business."

Extract from the Minutes,

THOMAS PAINE,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

[The several Printers in the State are requested to insert the above in their papers, and to continue it till the next meeting of the House.]

TO BE SOLD BY WILLIAM FORBES,

On Walnut street Wharf.

EXCELLENT ALLUM SALT by the bushel or larger quantity,
Choice Old Sherry Wine by the quarter cask,
Jamaica Spirit by the hogshead or smaller quantity,
West-India Rum by do.
French Brandy,
Coffee by the bag,
Best Russia Duck,
A few bags Cotton,
Loaf and Muscovado Sugar,
Bohea and Congo Tea,
Bohea and Hyson Tea by the chest or smaller quantity.
Black Pepper, by the doz. or lb.
A genteel assortment of the best English Double Flint Glass, consisting of quart, pint and half pint decanters,
Lemon Bowl Wine Glasses,
Freemason do.
Tumblers of different sizes,
Some Queen's Ware, and
A few pieces of Irish Linens and Brittanias.
Best India Nankeens by the piece or quantity.
Also a few Breeches Patterns.

Wanted to HIRE,

A GOOD COOK,

Either Man or Woman.

Also, A HOUSE MAID.

Enquire of the Printer.

WAS LOST

The beginning of this Week.

POOR WILLS POCKET ALMANACK (for this present year) bound in leather in which was two LOTTERY TICKETS, some papers, &c. of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever has found the above, and will deliver it to John Young, at Hamilton and Son, Tobacconists, in Second street near Market street, shall receive THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

N. B. The Tickets will be of no service to any, as the owner has stopt them in the Office.

July 14.

WAS TAKEN UP *Trespassing,*

In the Northern Liberties, on the 1st instant.

A Bay FILLEY, with a small star in her forehead, between 12 and 13 hands high, rising 3 years old, appears to have been halter broke. The owner by proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

July 10, 1780. JOHN VANDEREN, Jun.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-street.